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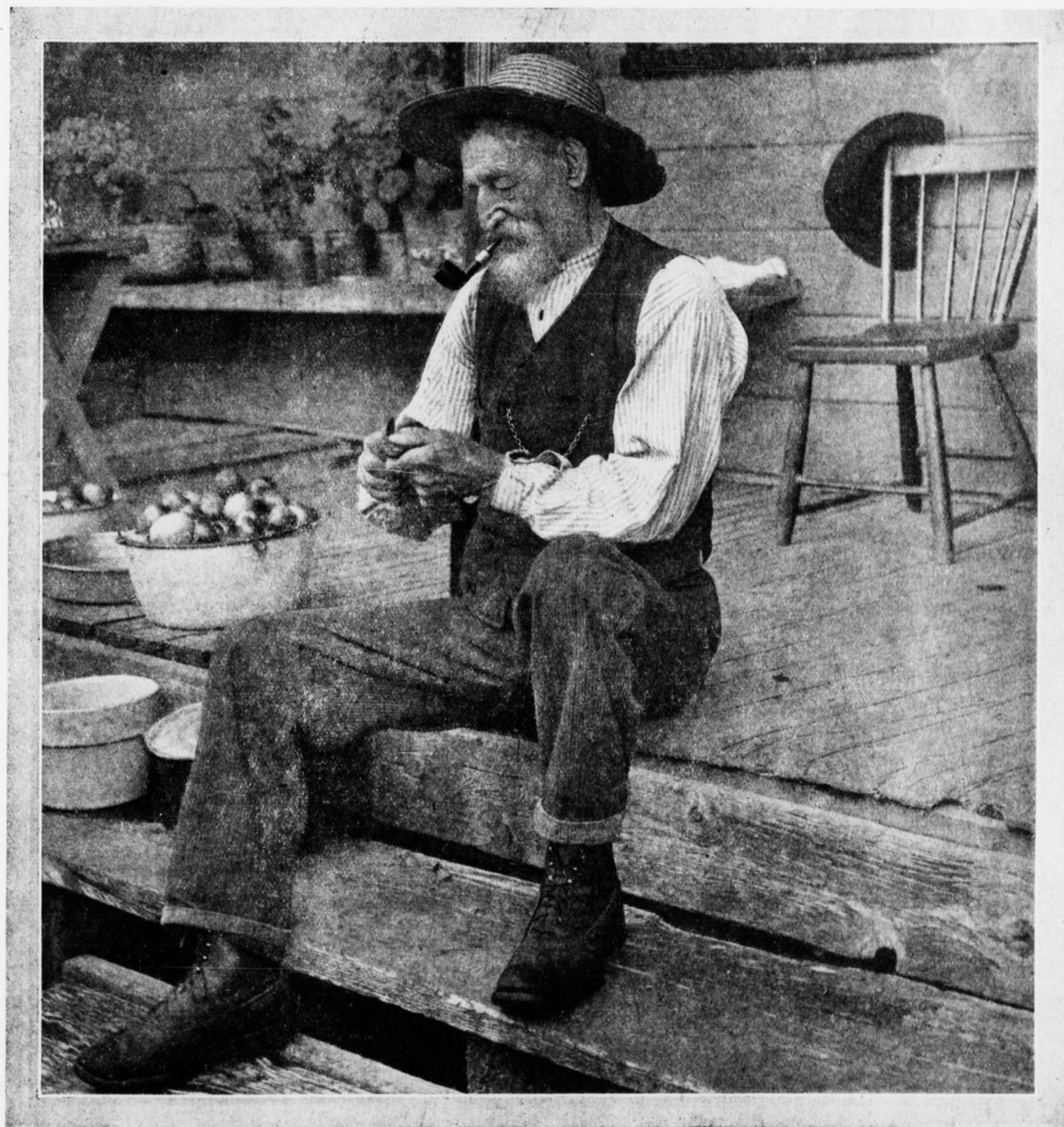
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

August 18, 1920

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN,
Editor and Manager.

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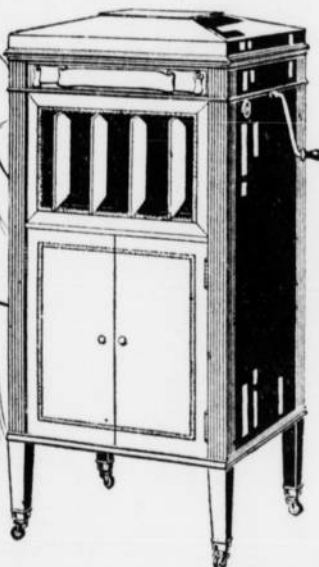
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FOR FARM AND HOME

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FALL AND WINTER CATALOGUE



FALL AND WINTER CATALOGUE
1920-21

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THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 18, 1920

New Subscription Price

In forwarding new or renewal subscriptions, will the readers of The Guide please take notice that on the First of August, the subscription price of The Guide was increased to \$2.00 for one year, or \$4.00 for three years. Full explanation of the reason for the increase was given in our editorial page on July 28. Subscriptions forwarded at the old price will be credited only for the proper period on the new rates.

Appeals to the Privy Council

Recent decisions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, with regard to Canadian petitions, and notably the refusal to hear appeals from the judgments of the Manitoba Courts in the Russell and the Mennonite cases, are, no doubt, dismaying to the ultra-imperialists who see in them a further weakening of the "bond of Empire," but inasmuch as these decisions acknowledge the greater competence of the Canadian Courts to deal with Canadian matters, they will be welcomed by those who believe that the right development within the empire should follow, to quote the platform of the Council of Agriculture, "the lines of partnership between nations free and equal." In both of the cases mentioned the lords of the committee took their stand upon the supreme fact that Canada has Home Rule, and that the fact should be interpreted in the widest possible sense, that is, where it is obvious that the Canadian Courts are in a better position to give effect not only to the law but to public opinion, so far as that has bearing on a given question, then the matter should be left to the determination of the Canadian Courts.

To most people that would seem but the bringing of common-sense to a legal or constitutional question, but as Lord Haldane admitted, 40 years ago—he might have said ten years ago—"the council took a different view of their powers"; the view of today is the result of the development of the principle of self-government, and it may safely be said that before long, appeals from Canada's own judicial authorities to the Privy Council will be abolished altogether. It may be, of course, that before that is reached we will go through a compromise stage in which the Canadian Supreme Court will give leave to appeal in cases where it believes that the opinion of such a judicial body will be of value from the standpoint of pure justice or the interpretation of a statute. For instance: the Supreme Court divided equally on the question of the competence of the Board of Commerce under the act creating it, and especially in connection with the Fair Prices and Combines Act. The Privy Council has granted the application for leave to appeal and it may be that from a strictly juridical standpoint the opinion of the Privy Council will possess value. It would, however, be more consonant with the principle of self-government if such an appeal were dependent upon the consent of the Canadian Supreme Court instead of the consent of the Privy Council, and that decisions of the Privy Council have legal effect only because we voluntarily accept them. The better way, however, would be to have legal as well as political self-sovereignty. It is absurd, on the face of it, to ask an outside judicial body to interpret for us laws passed by our own legislatures.

Railways Ask Higher Rates

The railways are again before the Board of Railway Commissioners, seeking an increase of rates. They are asking permission to increase freight rates by 40 per cent., passenger fares 20 per cent., and sleeping and parlor car charges 50 per cent. The reason given for this request is the familiar one of increased cost of operation, and the railways have produced a mass of statistics showing how wages have risen and the cost of rolling stock, coal and all other supplies has gone up since the last increase of rates was sanctioned in 1917. It cannot be denied that the cost of railway operation has increased along with that of all other services during recent years, and it will probably be found that some increase of rates is justified. The increases which the railways have asked for, however, are beyond all reason, and if granted will impose a burden upon the people of Canada which will handicap industry to such an extent that the return to normal conditions will be hampered and delayed for years. On the present volume of traffic the proposed increases will give an additional revenue to the railways of \$126,000,000 a year, which is approximately equal to the total federal revenue prior to the war, and more than the sum now collected annually from both income tax and excess profits taxation.

The Canadian National Railways are joining with the privately-owned roads in asking for the increase, and President D. B. Hanna has taken the ground that rates should be sufficient to enable the government lines to become self-sustaining and to pay interest on the capital invested. If the capitalization of the government lines represented the fair value of the system there might be some ground for this claim, but it is notorious that the lines taken over by the government have cost many millions more than they are worth, that there has been wasteful duplication of lines, and that the system, burdened as it is by over-capitalization, cannot hope to compete on equal terms with an economically-constructed and efficiently-managed road. The same rates must apply to all roads, and to grant rates that will make the Canadian National pay on its present basis, would mean that the C.P.R. would be enabled to make fabulous profits at the expense of the people. Far better would it be for the government to frankly admit that they must make the best of a bad job and write down the publicly-owned roads to a fair valuation, transferring the excess cost to the national debt. Freight and passenger rates can then be based upon the cost of operating the C.P.R., and a fair return upon the capital invested in that enterprise, and if this is done it is doubtful if any but small increase of rates will be found to be due. The C.P.R. in the past has been an extremely profitable railroad. It has paid ten per cent. dividends for many years, it has given valuable privileges, commonly known as "melons" to its shareholders, and it has built up huge surpluses. Now is the time, in a period of comparatively small profits, when those surpluses should be drawn upon before the public are asked to pay higher rates.

The present, moreover, is a most inopportune time for a public body like the Railway Commission, which is supposed to protect the people, to sanction an advance in rates which will mean a serious addition to the cost of living. The time has come when everyone is hoping that the peak of increasing costs has been reached and that

prices are beginning to revert towards the normal. To increase freight rates will be to start again the vicious circle in which wages are chasing after prices and prices after the cost of labor. Representatives of the western provincial governments and boards of trade and of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and other business organizations are opposing the application of the railways, but the attitude of the new chairman of the Railway Commission, F. B. Carvell, does not give much cause for hope of their success. Mr. Carvell has bluntly refused to hold any sittings of the commission to hear this case in the West, or at any point beside Ottawa, and he has plainly intimated to counsel opposing the application of the railways that they must make their case as short as possible so that a decision may be reached with all possible speed.

Cost of Wheat Growing

The result of an investigation undertaken by the Kansas Board of Agriculture into the cost of growing wheat in that state, which has just been made public, should do much to correct a somewhat prevalent impression in urban centres that the present price of wheat is making millionaires of farmers. The board found that the average cost of production per acre in 1919 was \$25.20; the return per acre was \$24.77, a loss of 43 cents per acre. The board, of course, followed accounting methods in its enquiry; it allowed a rate of seven per cent. as rent charge, and eight per cent. on other investment including interest, maintenance, depreciation and taxes. Labor was calculated at the rate of \$55 a month money wages and \$20 a month board; operating expenses were based upon actually ascertained local costs. No allowance was made for soil depreciation nor for overtime. An application of business methods, therefore, to farming in Kansas, shows that in 1919 wheat growing, despite the high price of wheat, was conducted at a loss, estimated over the whole of the business field. Even if it be taken into consideration that the farmer is building a home as well as a business, and that part of his investment represents his home, it is palpably obvious that on the average, the grain grower, and so far as he is a grain grower, in 1919 worked entirely for the benefit of somebody else; he didn't even make as much as he paid his hired help.

There has been much discussion as to the profitableness or unprofitableness of grain growing as a whole, and it is unfortunate that farmers do not as a rule keep an account of their business affairs. Before the war it was very generally agreed among those who had gone into the matter that wheat at 75 or 80 cents barely covered cost of production. If the present cost of production in Kansas may be accepted, even with reasonable modification for Western Canada, it is obvious that every fall in the price of wheat means more to the western grain grower than has been generally estimated, and the necessity for those reforms which would reduce the farmer's costs becomes increasingly urgent.

The Newest Democracy

We, on this side of the Atlantic, are very proud of our "democracy" and our neighbors have so much respect for their constitution that no election speech seems to be complete without some reference to it. The newest republic in Europe, that of Czechoslovakia, recently adopted a constitution, and we will have to waken up on this side

if we want to get as near to democracy as the said constitution takes the Czechs and Slovaks. There are two Houses—there was a strong fight made for a single chamber—both elected by general, equal, direct and secret franchise and by the system of proportional representation. The voting age for the Chamber of Deputies is 21, and 26 for the Senate. There is no distinction of sex with respect to voting or eligibility for election to either chamber. Elected members do not take an oath of allegiance; they simply make a pledge. The Houses meet in regular session in March and October; when the House is in prorogation or is dissolved there is a special committee (standing) to take care of emergency legislation. War may not be declared by the government except upon an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the members of both Houses—a most excellent provision. The Houses may meet in joint session, and when not so meeting ministers may take part in the proceedings of either chamber. The Chamber of Deputies controls the public purse. A measure passed by the Chamber of Deputies and rejected by the Senate becomes law upon the lower chamber reaffirming its previous vote, except that where the Senate rejects by a majority of three-fourths of its members, a majority of three-fifths is necessary in the lower house to re-pass the measure. If the National Assembly, that is the two houses sitting together, reject a measure the government may submit the measure to a popular referendum. In connection with education the following provision is significant: "Public instruction shall be so conducted as not to be in conflict with the results of scientific investigation." It is also provided that the state shall have the supreme conduct and oversight of all instruction and education. The rights of religious and racial minorities are

well protected, and liberty of the press and freedom of speech, and the right to assemble and association fully guaranteed.

The Czechs and Slovaks have taken seriously the avowed objects of the Allies in the war; their constitution is the most democratic document that has emerged in the reconstruction of Europe. It may be recommended to the attention of democrats on this side of the water, especially those who are under the impression that there was nothing but human scum in middle Europe.

Labor and the Tariff

Referring to efforts that are being made to promote an understanding between farmer and labor political organizations, that stolid defender of vested interests, the Montreal Gazette, says:

The principal issue in the next elections is to be the tariff, and in the tariff policy proclaimed by the United Farmers urban workers can find no consideration for their welfare. Farmers propose to destroy the manufacturing industries of Canada. Their aim is to substitute foreign-made for home-made goods, to wipe out every vestige of protection, and to retain customs duties for revenue purposes only. Such a policy we believe inimical to the interests of farmers themselves, and most obviously it is designed to take the bread out of the mouths of the labor classes whose employment is found in Canadian factories.

Thus does the shop-worn and platform-soiled argument of "the full dinner pail" emerge in a new guise; take away protection and you empty the dinner pail of the industrial workers. That argument did considerable service for the Republican party across the border until the unemployed and the underpaid workers got busy and demanded explanations. They wanted to know how it was that while they were ostensibly being protected against the "cheap" labor of Europe they could neither get regular work

nor, when they did get work, wages enough to make them more comfortable than those whose competition threatened their jobs. Tariff reformers pushed their argument a little further. They said: if low-paid labor undersells high-paid labor how is it that goods produced in the United States can be sold in Europe at lower prices than similar goods made in Europe? The workers in the agricultural implement industry in Canada, for example, are certainly better paid than similar workers in Russia, Roumania, Italy or Spain, and yet we have it on no less authority than that of Hon. Arthur Meighen, that Canadian-made implements are exported to these countries and compete easily with home-made implements, despite the protective tariffs of these countries. In other words, highly-paid Canadian labor undersells cheap, e.g., Russian, labor. How then does protection help the industrial worker?

N.S. Farmers Oppose McCurdy

W. F. McCurdy, M.P. for Colchester County, N.S., was taken into Mr. Meighen's cabinet as minister of public works. The necessary by-election is being held in Colchester County on September 20. The United Farmers of Nova Scotia, in the provincial election on July 27, elected both their candidates in Colchester County by good majorities, and have nominated Capt. Hugh Dickson, a highly-respected local farmer and returned soldier, as their federal candidate to oppose Mr. McCurdy. Colchester is the best-organized county in the province, and the farmers have confidence in the result of the election. The Labor Party is joining the farmers in the fight. Premier Meighen and other big government supporters are to aid McCurdy. After September 20 the farmers' party should have another representative in the House of Commons.



The Last Straw

Referring to the effect of a 40 per cent. increase in freight rates, President D. B. Hanna, of the Canadian National Railways, said: "You would almost have to use a microscope to see the new rates in the prices of ordinary commodities."



Water, which would otherwise be lost as surface run-off, will serve far into the driest summers for livestock maintenance if retained by an impounding dam. E. E. Bellamy's, Stranraer, herd of pure-bred Herefords are thus enabled to use a pasture which would be valueless but for this improvement.

Live Wires and Baled Hay

A YEAR ago all Southern Alberta was facing the prospect of a feed shortage, the actual severity of which has now become history.

Looking backward it is amazing that so little co-operative hay buying was undertaken by farmers and ranchers. Meetings there were, at which bushels of resolutions were passed, and at which old timers salved public concern with assurances that rain would come in sufficient quantities for unprecedented fall growth. Sure enough, too, relief work was undertaken by governments and railroads and the Alberta department of agriculture demonstrated their interest with promises to secure hay from outside points. The optimism of Albertans is fine; it is more intense than that of the 1920 traveller who carries a corkscrew, and perhaps, too, the promises of paternalism dulled the edge of foresight, but it is hard to understand how such fine opportunities for co-operative buying were passed up.

The one bright exception is that of Claresholm Hay Purchasing Association. When the cattle of two provinces were on the verge of starvation, this association dealing in forage hauled across the continent, was able to relieve the distress of neighboring districts, besides effecting an enormous saving on unfailing supplies for home consumption. No better recommendation is needed than the statement of H. A. Craig, deputy minister of agriculture, that he wished all the farmers of Alberta had organized after the example of Claresholm. The story of the organization and operations of this enterprise make good reading and may serve as a guide for other communities similarly placed in the future.

An Early Start

The closing weeks of June, 1919, were critical days in the making of the wheat crop. Without rain the grain was doomed. Before the middle of July it became evident that there would not even be enough growth to make roughage for stock feeding. A meeting was called by the Claresholm U.F.A. officials for July 12, at which time the situation was squarely faced and co-operative buying decided upon.

Someone at this stage of the organization urged that the name, United Farmers of Alberta be left out. As a non-profit association of consumers carrying on relief work they would be able to appeal successfully for reduced freight charges, but as a subsidiary of the U.F.A., doing business as hay merchants, they would have to run the gauntlet of competition. Accordingly, with members and officers largely U.F.A., they commenced under the name above given. An estimate was made at

How a Co-operative-Buying Enterprise Kept Claresholm Supplied with Hay when Unorganized Communities were Appealing Frantically for Paternal Aid---By P. M. Abel

this first meeting of 5,000 tons as the winter requirements.

Good fortune also decreed that R. S. Law, the local U.F.A. secretary, should undertake the management of the concern. Within a week of his appointment he was back from the north country with a report. The Grande Prairie and Peace River country was very much in the public eye at that time as a potential source of hay. Law started out to explore but got no further than Edmonton, where he found all the hotels jammed with stock owners bent on a quest similar to his own. Enquiry revealed the fact that available hay fields in the north were small and isolated. At no point could more than 300 or 400 tons be collected and the available supply was being rapidly taken.

Law returned to Claresholm with the refusal to consider purchasing in the north country, a decision which saved the association, for private buyers who staked their security on supplies northwest of Edmonton were obliged, before spring, to stand helplessly by watching their cattle starve to death, while cars of hay, loaded and paid for, blocked the sidings for months on the disgracefully run railroads of the north.

Getting Contracts Signed

The second meeting, convened to consider the manager's report, was held on July 19. The committee of eight, chosen at the first meeting to direct the affairs of the young association, had determined to go to Manitoba or further for supplies, but were unwilling to accept the responsibility for large contracts without some definite promise that shipments would be sold when they did arrive. It was no easy matter to induce the members to bind themselves, for the livestock commissioner had already given out the information that the province was to import 100,000 tons, and this minister had said \$25 would be the top price. Old hay in Ontario was then selling for \$40, and the new crop, not entirely cut, was selling at \$20 in the stack, with every promise of a jump, for western drought was receiving a deal of publicity about this time. However, members signed up for 3,000 tons at a maximum price of \$30.

A mass meeting of stock raisers was held in Calgary late in July. The provincial authorities reported progress

and shook hands affably. More assurance of rain from old timers. Many cigars chewed in the search for good ideas. No ideas forthcoming. No attempt at organization. Much publicity to boost eastern hay prices and each boost produced a hot spot under Law's vest, bulging with contracts. There was only one course to follow after the Calgary meeting—to go east post-haste and put options on hay before the price went out of sight. Arming himself with a sheaf of introductions from Mr. Higginbotham, provincial U.F.A. secretary, Mr. Law took the first train to Winnipeg.

Winnipeg Hay Market

What he found there, and later on at Toronto, is as suggestive to hay growers as to hay consumers. There was absolutely no organized produce business. There was not a single dealer who could give him a quotation on the quantity required. Hay grades had never been heard of. Later on in the year the special opportunities which the season afforded brought into existence some hay dealers, but the lack of standard grades was a fertile source of vexation. Alberta and Saskatchewan farmers, in the winter of their extremity, had to pay thousands of dollars for weeds, snow, dirt and worthless rubbish. If Manitoba and Ontario hay growers wish to sell their commodity in competition with Quebec, they should forthwith organize, assemble their product in large lots and guarantee quality. A farmer's selling organization supplying consumers' organizations built on the Claresholm plan will give us the ideal of co-operation, assuring the maximum return to the grower and the lowest cost price to the buyer, all at the expense of middlemen who waxed fat last winter during a time of agricultural distress.

In addition to the state of disorganization, the price of hay in Manitoba was \$32 a ton at point of shipment, altogether out of line with the figures on the contracts. Mr. Law stopped just long enough to unfold his scheme to Union Bank head office. Such short-term credit as was necessary to close the deal in the east was forthwith granted and arrangements were made for the Claresholm branch of the bank to pay freight charges on arrival.

Mr. Law will not admit to sleeping on the wicker seats in the smoker on the way from Winnipeg east, but he will admit hiding his identity as much as possible. For the sleepers were crammed with politicians on the way to the Liberal convention at Ottawa. Mackenzie King and Fielding were the chief subjects of conversation on the upholstered seats of the train. American tourists travelling through the wilds of Canada must have felt envious of our political morality and economic prosperity as they saw proud chests heave in unison with well-fed waists while their possessors dilated on the undying glory of Liberal tradition. It was a prize load of vote getters. Now Mr. Law is sufficiently tolerant of that sort of thing in ordinary times, be it Grit or Tory; but he sensed the need of quietly closing his Montreal contract before bigger buyers appeared; hence his bashfulness.

In Old Quebec

The hay market in Montreal is just the opposite of that at Toronto and Winnipeg. There were at least six firms big enough to handle the Claresholm order. Early August hay was selling at \$22 and \$20 for Nos. 1 and 2 respectively. The freight charge was 72 cents, which would make the price in Claresholm \$34.40 per ton, with a remote prospect that a reduction might be made on hay for relief areas, which would bring the price to \$28 f.o.b. Claresholm. With commendable caution Law refused to buy hay on paper, but visited every stack to satisfy himself as to quality. By this time home crops were irretrievably lost. Cattle were voraciously filling on the remnants after a summer of partial starvation. The 3,000-ton deal was therefore closed in Montreal, and arrangements were perfected by which 2,000 tons additional were afterwards bought.

Representation was immediately made for relief freight rates, but the request of the association to the C.P.R. bore no fruit. On August 1 that road published a tariff schedule confirming the old rate of 72 cents. As a result of pressure from the Hon. Duncan Marshall and others, however, a new rate was announced on August 16 of 50 cents; this brought the Claresholm price to \$30 for all hay shipped from Montreal city. An addition of six cents was afterwards made for hay shipped from outside the 30-mile city limit, so that the bulk of that hay finally cost Claresholm farmers \$31.20, plus a small charge for handling and expenses.

Distribution Troubles

The worries of the association were only half over with the purchase of the

Continued on Page 24

The Trade-Rat

By Archie P. McKishnie



BAKER, the superintendent of the Government Game Preserve, was deeply troubled. In spite of all he and his trusty rangers could do to prevent them, fur-stealers were operating nightly in the restricted area over which he held charge.

Beaver colonies, were being destroyed; fox, martin, mink and other fur-bearing animals were being taken by the audacious poachers. Already, the loss to the government amounted to several thousands of dollars.

In vain had he strengthened his squad of vigilant rangers who day and night kept a sharp eye out for the marauders; the thieves had proved too cunning for them. Evidently their leader was a man of master mind and resourcefulness.

The preserve was indeed a fertile field for the fur-stealers; 3,000,000 acres of stream-veined, lake-shot forest, teaming with wild life whose instincts of preservation had been dulled by man's protection.

Throughout the spring and winter the poachers had carried on their work, carefully covering their marks with the skill of practiced woodsmen.

Nor was it so much the loss of the animals which worried Baker, although this in itself was bad, and a reflection on his guardianship, his power to cope with an element which is always more or less a menace in restricted forest districts; it was the fear that the lawless ones would carry their depredations into the summer months and voice their defiance of the law by starting fires in the dry timber of the preserve, that caused him greatest uneasiness.

And it did not help the superintendent's irritation any to know that he was being watched, and his methods of dealing with existing conditions criticised by the outspoken manager of the Hampton Pulp-mills, whose large timber holding were adjacent to the western border of the preserve. Not that this was to be wondered at, considering the fact that forest fires spelled danger to the company's property, but it was the autoeratic manner of the man, in eternally wanting to know the why and wherefore of things that stirred a pugnacious resentment in the old woodsman's heart. If he, who knew his ground, could not stop the vandalism, how could a cock sure egotist like Nevills hope to do it. And yet Nevills had just told him to his face that it could be done if rightly set about.

"See here, Baker," the latter broke in on the superintendent's troubled thought now to say, "You've simply got to get those fellows, or I'll report your failure to the government."

"But I've already reported my failure to the government," Baker answered. "I have here a letter from the head of my department. Perhaps you would be interested in knowing what he says?"

Nevills shrugged his shoulders. "Oh, I think I know. The usual stereotyped letter, I presume. He regrets your failure to date, but expresses his sanguine confidence in your ability to soon bring the miscreants to time. Isn't that it in substance?"

"Virtually, yes."

"Well, there you are, you see. A lot the head of your department cares if you lose your job through proven incompetence, and we lose a \$1,000,000 worth of timber through fire. I tell you, Baker, we've got to do something."

The superintendent held his rising temper in check.

"What would you suggest, then," he asked.

"Suggest?" Nevills banged his fist

on the table. "I'd suggest that you wake up and take a good long think, my friend. It's pretty nearly time you were beginning to realize that this trouble has its roots down in Sogawash Valley."

Baker wheeled upon him. "No," he said. "It does not. The Valley trappers are our friends. They have never poached on the preserve. Your suspicions—as I've told you before—are utterly unfounded."

Nevills gave a helpless gesture. "What's the use of trying to make you see reason, Baker?" he asked. "Your loyalty to your fellow-woodsmen warps your judgment, and everybody, except yourself, knows it. There's that devil-dare Kendall, that returned man. He's a sort of leader among the Sogawash trappers isn't he? Well then,

straight. Don't forget the fine record he made in France."

Nevills got up and strode to the door. "You'll find out soon, I hope, that you're mistaken in him, and the rest of his tribe," he growled, "and when you do, just remember what I told you."

He slammed the door behind him, and was gone.

II

The superintendent had reason to recall Nevills' parting words, when that same evening one of his rangers brought to him a doe skin gauntlet which had been found beside a newly-demolished beaver dam. For once the animal-thieves had erred; had left behind them a fragment of evidence. That the glove belonged to Kendall, Baker had not the slightest doubt. He had seen it and its mate before. The pair had

THE GUIDE'S FICTION SERIES

This is the fifth of a Series of fiction articles written specially for The Guide by Mr. McKishnie. In it Darbo, the central character of the stories, appears just in time to — but read the story and see how Darbo frustrates the plot of a German fugitive from justice to fasten his own crime on a returned Canadian soldier

do you mean to tell me that this chap wouldn't stoop to a little pilfering, if he got a chance?"

"Kendall's as honest as the day," asserted the superintendent. "He used to be a bit reckless, I'll admit, but his experience at the front has toned him down. He wouldn't lift a pelt from the preserve."

"He's crooked as hell!" exploded Nevills, "and I had the satisfaction of telling him so, the night he cleaned me out at cards."

Baker smiled. "I heard about that," he said, meaningly.

Nevills' face reddened. The chastising he had received from the young trapper in exchange for the privilege of calling him a cheat, and a liar was still raw in his memory. "The treacherous cur struck me when my back was turned," he defended.

"Of course," smiled Baker, "you're back would be turned, I suppose. I couldn't imagine a man of your calibre

been made by the young trapper's sweetheart, Anna Straders.

Could it be possible that after all, the Sogawash Valley trappers were the thieves? It would take quite a number of men to operate as the fur-takers were operating.

As though in answer to the superintendent's thought the door opened and Nevills followed by two other men entered the room.

Baker glanced from one to the other of his visitors, enquiringly. It was plainly evident that they had news of importance to communicate. Nevills' usually pale face was flushed, his light blue eyes glowed with satisfaction. He returned Baker's look defiantly.

"Well, chief," he sneered. "Your honest Kendall has been caught—with the goods."

Baker stared. "Just what do you mean, Mr. Nevills?" he asked.

"I mean this. Stacy and Billings here were out ranging our timber this



facing Kendall after calling him what you called him."

He laughed and laid a big hand on the other's shoulder. "Now, don't get peevish," he said, "you can pile on me all you care to, but I can't allow you to say things against Kendall. He's a fine, plucky, youngster and he's going

afternoon. They got as far as the Poplar Gully and were about to turn back when they saw something that made them change their minds." He turned to one of the men. "Tell Mr. Baker, just what you saw, Billings."

"We saw a man creepin' up through the second growth on t'other side of

the gully," said Billings. "He was carryin' somethin'. He acted sorter suspicious, so we took to a clump of woods and watched him. He passed us fair close, down below, an' we saw it was raw pelts he was totin'."

"And who was this man," asked Baker, "did you recognize him?"

"It was Kendall," answered Stacy and Billings in a breath.

"And you followed him?"

"Yep, we follered him straight down into Sogawash. We saw him carry the pelts into his cabin."

Baker brushed his hand across his eyes. He lifted the beaded gauntlet from the table and slipped it into his pocket. Nevills rubbed his hands together gleefully. "Now what do you think of your fine youngster, Baker?" he sneered. "I knew he was a thief, and had all round. Didn't I tell you, Baker? Well, what do you intend to do about this?" he demanded.

The superintendent took his cap from its peg. "I'm going down to Sogawash Valley and investigate things," he said. "You three men better come along."

Billings and Stacy edged toward the door. Nevills shook his head. "Not me, thanks," he laughed. "I'm not caring to get shot up—yet."

Baker wheeled upon the three. "You'll come with me," he said, "I press you three men into service. I may need you."

"I'm not goin'," growled Billings, striding to the door. Baker reached it before him. "Now you listen; you, too," pointing to Stacy, "and you Nevills. You men know me; you have made a charge against Kendall and I say your're coming along. That settles it."

Nevills shrugged his shoulders. "Oh, if you're so set on it, Baker, all right," he acquiesced. "But I imagine you'll pay for this indignity very soon."

Baker paid no attention to the threat. He opened the door and motioned the others out. Then, the three preceding him, he skirted the lake and entered the timber.

Three quarters of an hour later they approached a small cabin snuggling in a grove of firs. A light glimmered beneath its door. Baker knocked.

A cheery "come" sounded from within. Baker opened the door and followed by the informers, entered.

A tall, broad-shouldered young man, dressed in grey flannel shirt and corduroy trousers, arose and with a smile motioned his visitors to seats.

"Good evening, gentlemen," he said. "I was wishing for company, but—" his smile broadened, "I scarcely expected to see my very good friend Nevills here. However—"

"Kendall," spoke Baker, sharply. "Is this yours?"

He drew from his pocket the gauntlet, and passed it over to the trapper.

"Yes," Kendall answered unhesitatingly, "it's mine."

"Do you know where it was found?"

"No."

"It was found," said Baker, "beside one of our broken beaver-dams."

Kendall remained silent. He looked from one to the other of the Hampton Mills men, his eyes narrowing as they finally rested upon Nevills' sinisterly-smiling face.

"I begin to see that this isn't exactly a friendly visit," he said, at last, with a short laugh, "I mighta known that Mr. Nevills wouldn't condescend to come here if he didn't have some fish of his own to fry. And," he added, standing up and squaring his shoulders, "I'm waitin' for news."

"News you'll get then," snapped out Nevills. "You are suspected of poaching on the government preserve, and of killing the protected animals. Superintendent Baker is here to search your cabin."

Kendall wheeled toward the superintendent. "Is this true, chief?" he asked.

"I'm sorry, Jim," answered Baker,

Continued on Page 17

J. F. Reid on the Budget

How the Proposed Increases in Freight Rates will Affect the Farmer and How the Tariff Adds to His Expenses

IN his introductory remarks Mr. Reid made a vigorous reply to the attack of Messrs. Stevens and Edwards, upon the farmers' organization in which he emphasized the difference between their co-operative handling of their own produce and the handling of that produce by private concerns. He also went after Mr. Elkin, member for St. John City, who, when he entered the House, declared himself a free-trader, but, who is now "an avowed protectionist" and a member of the recently-formed British Empire steel merger. Replying to Mr. Manion, Mr. Reid said:

"I wish to say a word in passing in reply to the hon. and noble member for Fort William (Mr. Manion) I say 'noble' because he enlisted of his own accord as a true Britisher. The hon. and noble member claimed that 48 per cent. of our population belongs neither to the manufacturer nor the agricultural class. In reply to that statement I want to draw his attention to the circumstance that although a large number of our people may not be directly employed in agriculture or in manufacturing, when we look at the tonnage we shall find that our agricultural products form a considerably larger volume than do our manufactured articles. The tonnage of our agricultural products in 1917—and the figures have very much increased since—was 27,000,000 tons; livestock, 3,000,000 tons; mine products, 37,000,000 tons; forest products, 16,000,000 tons; manufactured articles, 16,000,000 tons; miscellaneous, 8,000,000 tons—that is, tons of freight moved on our railways. So I claim that this 48 per cent. includes many who no doubt are employed in the transportation of agricultural products, while a lesser number of course, are employed in the transportation of manufactured articles.

Great Britain's Financial Strength

"The hon. member for Fort William, in making his comparisons was very careful not to declare himself either as being in favor of free trade or of protection; he simply gave us some figures. Then he asked the question; How is it that no great power, other than Great Britain, has adopted free trade? Well, an answer to that might be: How is it that during the war Great Britain's allies had to go to Great Britain, which is called a free trade country, in order to procure financial assistance? In fact during the war Great Britain practically financed her allies.

"Then again, the hon. member says, let us create home markets for our farm products. Well, I agree that we should endeavor to create home markets for our farm products. But he also told us that 80 per cent. of our wheat was exported. How long will it be, Mr. Speaker, before the population of Canada will be so large that it will consume 80,000,000 bushels of wheat? In my opinion, it would take at least 50,000,000 people to consume that quantity of wheat, and when Canada's population reaches that figure the production will still be on the increase. I think the idea embodied in that remark is an absurd one. The hon. member made reference to the United States as being a country of high protection. When we look into it we find that the following goods are free in the United States but are not free in Canada; binders, reapers and mowers; threshing machines and parts thereof; cultivators plows, harrows, horse rakes, seed drills, wagons and other agricultural implements; cement, leather, boots and shoes, pegged or wire fastened, other boots and shoes insoles, etc., harness and saddlery. The government are in the habit of going to the United States for examples in regard to how they may raise their finances. Why do the government not go to the United States once more for an example? Why do they not say to them, we will put on the free list in Canada all the articles which you put on the free list in the United States? Are we afraid of our American competitors to the south? I do not think so. I know the farmers of western Canada are not afraid of any farmer

who grows produce on the American continent, and I am further of the opinion that our Canadian mechanics are second to none in the world. If we go to the United States we find Canadians at the head of many of the large institutions there.

Average in Canada and U.S.

"In the United States the average ad valorem rate of duty on all goods dutiable and free in the year 1917 was 8.31 per cent. The average duty collected per capita was \$2.11 and the percentage of imports from Canada free of duty was 69.46 per cent. The average ad valorem rate of duty on all goods free and dutiable imported into Canada during 1918 was about 17 per cent. The percentage of imported goods which were free to Canada was only between 43 and 44 per cent. During 1918 we paid duty to the amount of \$161,000,000, in round figures, making a per capita tax of \$20. Now, let us summarize that:

Percentage of goods imported free into the United States.....	69.46
Percentage of goods imported free into Canada	43
Duty collected per capita in United States	\$ 2.11
Duty collected per capita in Canada	\$20.00

Then taking the average family of five—the average family of working people would, I believe, be more—and we have the following:

Duty collected from family of five in the United States	\$ 10.55
Duty collected from family of five in Canada	\$100.00

"There is where the shoe pinches, Mr. Speaker—in the large family. Then, my hon. friend went on to say that living conditions in Germany—I assume he had reference to conditions before the war—were much better than they were in England or in Scotland; I will not mention Ireland. He also told us about two gentlemen who went over there to write books. Now, I have every respect for the journalist and for those who write books, but I myself lived in the Old Country quite a few years ago. I worked with mechanics who came across to Scotland from Germany and I received first-hand information in regard to conditions in Germany. Certainly the men were much better paid in Edinburgh and in Glasgow than they were in Germany, and certainly they lived better; so I consider that my hon. and gallant friend's information was not correct. Surely if conditions were better in Germany than they were in England, these men would not have come there from Germany."

Explains Farmers' Company

Returning to Mr. Stevens (Vancouver centre) Mr. Reid said:

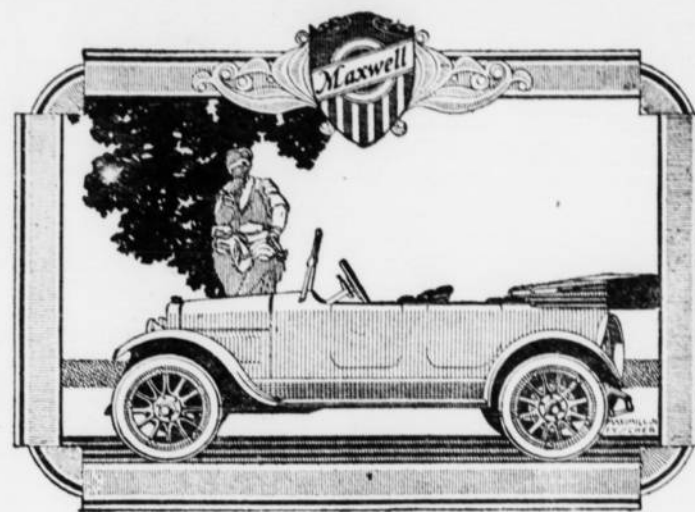
"In the western grain trade we have three farmers' organizations doing a very large business. One is the company that has been under fire here for the last few days, the United Grain Growers Limited, another, which is purely a farmers' organization, is the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevators Limited, and the third, also a farmers' organization, but not of this country, is the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society. This latter organization buys millions of bushels of wheat from Canada every year and does business, not with a single eye to making profit, but to give service to their people, and its policy is to narrow down the margin of profit as closely as is consistent with sound business. Now when these two farmers' organizations of which I have spoken belonging to Canada are doing business right alongside this Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, is it possible that we could be such a rotten corrupt, profiteering company as was stated the other evening by the hon. member for centre Vancouver (Mr. Stevens)?"

Views on New Taxes

With reference to the new taxes he said:

"Now, I come to the principle embodied in the budget. Let me say, Mr. Speaker, that the principle of income taxation which was introduced by the

Continued on Page 12



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FOR some time there has been an increasing demand on the part of a section of the members that the annual district conventions of the Grain Growers' Association should be held during the summer months and as an experiment along this line the annual meeting of district No. 11 was held at Meota, Jack Fish Lake, on Wednesday and Thursday, July 7 and 8. Douglas Japp, of Speers, district director, was in charge and the association was represented by H. C. Fleming, of Tate; Mrs. M. L. Burbank, provincial secretary of the Women's Section and Reginald Wood, of the Central office organization department.

The program for the first day consisted of registration of delegates and visitors; an address of welcome by John Hole, of Meota, on behalf of the village; greetings by Rev. A. E. Greenhalgh, of Meota, on behalf of the church organizations and the address and report of Douglas Japp, the district director.

In making his report Mr. Japp reminded those present that this convention as a summer event was entirely an experiment and that upon its success would depend whether or not the method would be continued. The report of his work for the year included the visitation of 42 locals and the organization of several new ones; including two Ukrainian locals of large membership at Hafford and Blaine Lake. He stated that his visits to the various localities revealed the fact that many were yet uninformed as to the significance of the association, but were anxious to learn if it offered any solution for their agricultural problems.

In referring to the work to be done by the convention Mr. Japp hoped that the resolutions to be taken up would be of such a nature and would be dealt with in such a way as would bring credit to the association as a whole. He further requested that the members would continue to support the New National Policy political organization.

The afternoon was devoted to the appointment of committees and other routine business. Reports from the locals revealed a variety of problems; but all found a common problem in that of maintaining interest in meetings during the busy months of the summer. Past crop failures were responsible for considerable depression and lack of enthusiasm; but all delegates were confident that a good harvest would bring a great renewal of interest.

J. F. Sparrow, of North Bend local, stated that his local had placed the emphasis on the social side of their work, through a social section, and that much success had resulted.

The delegate from Seent Grass, a new local at Prince, reported that his local took up any problem of local interest, such as brick-making, milk-testing, erection of dipping-tanks and the full development of the natural resources of the district. Just at the present time they were working out a grain-plot contest, pure seed having been secured for the purpose. The local was also purchasing pure-bred sows which were resold to the members on their notes.

Mrs. Stephens, of the Meota Homemakers Club, stated that they had been able, through the co-operation of the successful Meota local, to secure medical aid for the district and that as a result steps were being taken to found a small hospital at that point.

Political action was evidently a vital topic in most of the locals and its effect was different in different locals. In some it was a cause for division; in others the main rallying point. In most cases there appeared a good deal of division regarding provincial political action. Mr. Fleming was able to explain the position of the association relative to this matter, with much profit to many of the delegates.

A lively discussion followed when Rev. Mr. Bunting, of North Battleford stated that though he would like to join the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, he did not feel free to do so because of their entry into politics, which meant that the members would not be able to vote independently.

It was pointed out to him that the

New National Policy organization was entirely separated from the association and that even were it not, its chief object is the establishment of an independence in voting such as has not been enjoyed heretofore.

The evening of the first day was given over to addresses by Mrs. M. L. Burbank, provincial secretary of Women's Section, and Reginald Wood, B.A., of the Central office. As a prelude to these the audience joined heartily in the singing of several Grain Growers' songs.

Mrs. Burbank, during her address, outlined the development of the Woman's Section of the Association and pointed out its relationship to the association as a whole. She urged a greater co-operation between the locals and their Women's Sections, emphasizing the advantage the local itself would derive from the organized assistance of its women members. Those locals, she said, were most successfully and permanently established, which realized and took advantage of the usefulness of their Women's Sections.

The Saskatchewan Women's Grain Growers' Association, Mrs. Burbank said, had its place in the provincial and Dominion women's organizations and through them were able materially to affect and determine the legislation respecting women and children in particular and the physical, moral and social welfare of the people in general. Dower laws, devolution of estates, inheritance, the respective rights of parents and children in cases of dispute, municipal hospitals and community nurses, temperance, social and moral reform were all dealt with by the various Women's Sections, together with matters of more local interest and their development largely affected by the influence of the sections through their place in the provincial and Dominion organizations.

Address by Reginald Wood

Reginald Wood, of the Central office, followed with a talk on organization and drew attention to the intensive organization on the part of every class, trade and profession, whereby individuality and freedom of action was being practically destroyed. Some of this organization, Mr. Wood contended, was justified, by its need and results, since its object was the betterment of the mass. Some of it was not justified because its object was the enriching of the few at the expense of the many.

This fact of general organization made it necessary that the agriculturalists should organize themselves. Already such organizations as they enjoyed had proved its usefulness through its improving effect socially upon the class itself. It had proved its ability to successfully unite and concentrate the intellectual force of the farmers on problems common to them all; as shown by the grain marketing development since the organization of the Grain Growers' Associations and their strong effect upon provincial legislation.

It had eliminated many elements which heretofore had caused a division and wasted the power of agricultural thought. As an example of this the Reciprocity effort of 1911 had not failed because Reciprocity was not desired by a sufficient number of agriculturalists and others, but because the issue had been tied up to party prejudices and personalities and the support that otherwise would have been given to reciprocity, was thereby divided and wasted.

Organization Eliminates Waste

Organization was doing much to eliminate waste. It had created a class consciousness which meant much to the nation. It was an unhealthy state of affairs when 70 per cent. of the population had no consciousness of itself as a class and of its obligations and opportunities.

Organization of the agricultural class must continue. Much had been done, but there was much more to do. It must be continued if only to safeguard what had been attained and to prevent a return to old conditions. The slow evolution of human nature was not a sufficient guarantee against that return.

Organization must be continued to compel legislation for the masses, which had not been given heretofore, at least, by the Federal House. It must be continued to the extent of even class legislation. The prosperity of this country was bound to that of the agricultural class, which comprised 70 per cent. of the population; class legislation, which meant the betterment of the 70 per cent. could not possibly be bad legislation, but must increase the prosperity of the other 30 per cent.

Organization of every class must continue to a common end, that of asserting the sovereignty of the masses. Through this alone could the principles of Christianity be made to apply to public life. The church alone could do but little. There had been little voluntary or spontaneous application of the principles of Christianity to public affairs by governments so far. It must be compelled by the masses through organization for more complete assertion of their sovereignty.

This session was devoted entirely to the election of district officers. The district directors could only be elected, as a nominee, his choice to be endorsed, or otherwise, by the Central convention of next year. In view of this fact much discussion took place as to the advisability of electing the nominee at this time. The meeting concluded that to elect so far in advance of the general convention would place both the present acting director and the nominee in a somewhat indefinite and uncertain position. It therefore decided to postpone the election of the director until the general election should take place, when the delegates from district No. 11 can get together and elect their nominee.

The appointment of district sub-organizers could, however, be carried out and the following were elected: H. Wesson, Maidstone, secretary; J. F. Sparrow, Ashley, assistant secretary; D. Duff, Warnock; Geo. Truscott, North Battleford; C. Novikoff, Petrooka; J. F. Sparrow, Ashley; F. J. Atkey, Lloydminster; C. C. Davies, North Battleford; Mrs. C. E. Dow, Maidstone, and W. McDermid, Borden, sub-organizers.

The whole afternoon was given to the discussion of resolutions, introduced by the resolutions committee. The attitude of the convention towards these resolutions was very commendable; the discussion was lively yet intelligent and it was evident that the delegates did not want to pass any resolutions that might in any way reflect on the good judgment of the association. The following resolutions were adopted:

1. A vote of appreciation of and thanks for the welcome and accommodation given by the people of Meota.

2. A vote of appreciation of and thanks for the special work done by the Meota local in preparing for the convention.

3. That all speculation in foodstuffs for the making of excessive profits be made a criminal offence.

4. That action be taken by the government to appoint a permanent non-partisan commission along the same lines as the railway commission and composed of men and women, the function of such commission to be the investigation, regulation and correction of the methods of storage and distribution of foodstuffs and clothing; the regulation of profits on the same and the removal of such errors in trade relations as seem to contribute to the high cost of living.

Favor Canada Wheat Board

5. That the convention express itself as being in favor of the continuation of the Canada Wheat Board for the handling of Canada's grain crops, provided that the agriculturalists be allowed to appoint the majority of the members of the board.

6. That the Central office be asked to have printed in pamphlet form, for sale at a nominal price, the Grain Growers' songs used at the last convention.

7. That, whereas, the work of the district director is of great importance to the association and the successful performance of his duties entails much time and work, this convention is in favor of attaching a remuneration of \$5 per day and expenses to the office of district director for each day necessarily spent in the performance of association work; provided that the total



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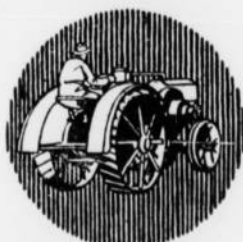
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In the great rush of the war years for more production, the farmer had little opportunity to devote attention to farm buildings. The good housewife stood by him, working, working—but planning and dreaming for the home beautiful. She, however, let her dreams remain dreams until now, when on the threshold of the Banner Year for Western Canada, with highest priced wheat, participation certificates and a record crop the cry is

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Conditions were never more favorable and the hard-headed, far-seeing farmer will build in days of plenty for days of adversity. Good buildings create better credit, better standing in the community and increase the value of a farm. Look around you; if you wanted to buy your own farm, would the buildings be an attraction or detract from its value?

Production from the soil is the big value of a farm, but the comfort of a house, stabling for the stock, housing for the modern implements, are what make you enjoy the soil's production to the greatest extent.

Good buildings increase the value of a community and make the acre value rise. Good buildings—modern buildings—are an investment.

See the lumber dealer in your town. Look over his house, barn, machinery, shed and other plans; ask him for full details. He is thoroughly equipped to render every assistance in your planning. He is willing and ready to give you this service free of any charge. He can save you money by his knowledge.

This announcement is inserted by The Lumber Manufacturers of Western Canada.

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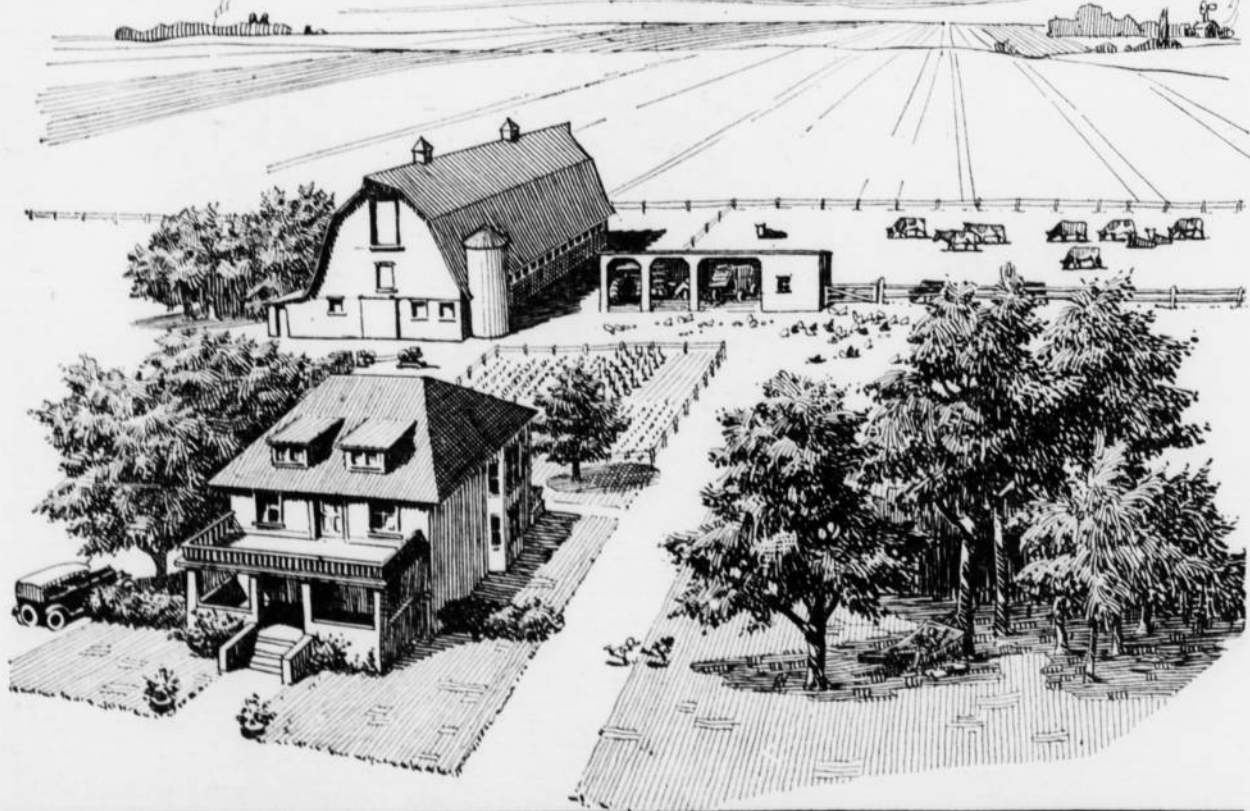


66 acres of level alfalfa land, with (one building) short distance from town, good school, and church. Owner wishes to retire. Will include 16 cows, team of horses, 60 tons, and all farming tools. Price \$9,000. Part cash.

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number of days in each year for which such remuneration is given, shall not exceed 30 days.

8. It was the wish of some of the delegates to introduce a motion regarding political action in the provincial field. It was, however, pointed out that the steps taken by the association so far did not call for political action, but merely for the formulation of a provincial platform by the Central executive; designed to serve as a basis for possible subsequent political action. Since this platform was not yet drafted by the Central executive there was nothing to do until it had been so drafted and presented to the locals for their consideration. It was therefore moved and adopted that the discussion of this matter be postponed until after the proposed platform had been presented to the locals and that the director be requested to call a further meeting of the district, at North Battleford, a such time in the fall as he would consider the most suitable."

J. F. Reid on the Budget

Continued from Page 9

ex-minister of finance (Sir Thomas White) is a principle which is embodied in the platform of the Progressives. I am glad also to observe that the budget contains the principle of a direct tax on luxuries. I am in hearty accord with that principle of the budget, Mr. Speaker, and speaking for myself, and I believe for the other members of this little group, this 'contemptible little army,' I shall be only too glad to see this or any other government embody in their program every plank of the Farmers' Platform. But while the principle is correct, in my opinion, I believe it is wrong in its application. I want the minister of finance to understand that I am putting forward my views on matters of finance as an amateur but I believe that the principle is wrongly applied. I think that the scale of luxuries comes down a little too far, and perhaps it is not sharply enough graduated as it goes up. I think my hon. friend should have had courage enough to go a step further, and I wish he had read carefully the platform of the organized farmers. I should like to see every article which is made in Canada and which enjoys a protective tariff subject to an excise tax, and that excise tax should be graded according to the height of the tariff wall. Just let me read an extract from this little platform of ours:

"That all corporations engaged in the manufacture of products protected by the customs tariff be obliged to publish annually comprehensive and accurate statements of their earnings.

"That every claim for tariff protection by any industry should be heard publicly before a special committee of parliament."

"I claim that any corporation in the Dominion of Canada enjoying the benefits of a protective tariff should pay and should be willing to pay an excise duty to the government, because it is our information—the organized farmers have delved rather carefully into this matter—that under the protective tariff, before the treasury gets one dollar the manufacturer gets three dollars; and I certainly believe that the excise tax is at least one way of getting part of that three dollars which justly belong to the federal treasury. Furthermore, I believe that all the necessities of life should be on the free list, and the application of that principle would touch the great mass of consumers. Surely no one will condemn a luxury tax if it is not levied on things that are not really luxuries. Those who are able to afford luxuries should be satisfied to pay their share out of the large riches which they have enjoyed freely for many years.

Insurance of Returned Men

"We also have another little paragraph in our platform, and I trust hon. members will pardon me for referring so often to that platform. I have a word to say for the disabled soldiers. I have mentioned this matter on the floor of the House before, and if I remember correctly the minister of immigration and colonization (Mr. Calder) when sitting as chairman of the committee considering the subject of

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further gratuities to soldiers, made a statement that the government would employ insurance actuaries to make enquiry into the advisability of establishing a life insurance bureau for returned soldiers. Now, this is the paragraph which I have reference to:

"That provision should be made for insurance at the public expense of unpensioned men who have become undesirable insurance risks while in the service."

"I find that a great many soldiers did not carry life insurance before they enlisted and many of them today cannot obtain insurance at any price. Some of them may be able to obtain life insurance, but at rates that are altogether prohibitive. I am still of the opinion that this government should establish a life insurance bureau for soldiers, and if it were run under proper management it would not involve very much expense to the country. I was told by an eminent physician who had examined many of the soldiers that had been turned down by straight life insurance companies, that a large percentage of these men were quite likely to live to a good old age, but some disability or other prevented them from getting life insurance. I do believe, Mr. Speaker, that it is the duty of the government to take some action in this matter."

Proposed Increase in Freight Rates

In connection with the proposed increases in freight rates he said:

"I read that telegram to show the House that the people of the West will not sit down quietly until this road is completed. It is a necessity today, and as the years go by the need will become stronger. I wish to give you a few figures on the last increase in freight as it affects the farmer. The recent 15 per cent. increase in railway freight rates falls more heavily on the farmer and the rural population than upon any other section of the community. It takes the farmer living in Manitoba an extra \$14.50 on every car of wheat—that is quite a chunk; on every car of oats \$13.50 extra; on every car of flax the same amount. And it gets him again the other way when shipping his machinery and other things that he must have on his farm. Therefore I claim that this proposed advance should not be made."

How Tariff Effects the Farmer

Mr. Reid gave the following figures to show how the tariff affects the farmer at the present time:

"With the indulgence of the House I will give a few figures to show how the tariff works out at the present time, and I will take for the purpose of my comparisons the year 1915 and 1920. I shall make my comparisons in dollars and cents, as that is a pretty sure way of knowing what one is doing, whereas percentages sometimes do not mean very much. On a 14-inch gang plow the customs tariff in 1915 was \$11.20, today it is \$13.97; on a disc harrow in 1915 it was \$5.03, today it is \$6.34; on a shoe drill in 1915 it was \$17.75, today it is \$19.40; on a gas engine of 1½ horse-power, in 1915 it was \$8.80, today it is \$14.61; on a 5-foot mower in 1915 it was \$5.60, today it is \$9.50; on a wagon in 1915 it was \$7.00, today it is \$20.25. The percentage on the tariff works out very satisfactorily for the manufacturer, for as the price of the article increases so also does the protective tariff increase, and consequently the users of machinery have no option but to pay not only the increased price, but also the increased tariff."

Mr. Reid closed his fine effort with a denunciation of the scheme of G. M. Murray, to throttle papers like *The Grain Growers' Guide* and made an appeal for liberty of the press.

Prayers for a Hen

Lindsley had the little hen fast and was trying to bring her head close to the ground.

"What might you be trying to do?" exclaimed her father coming upon the small girl in the yard.

"I'm trying to make this hen say her prayers."

"Well," said the parent sadly, "I hope she'll say: 'Now I lay me.'"—*San Francisco Argonaut.*

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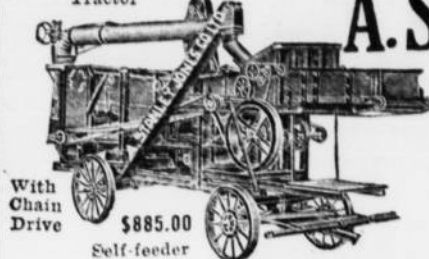
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Harvesting and Curing Corn

Soiling—Hogging Off—Stooking—Stacking—Ensiling

By J. B. Harrington

Instructor in Field Husbandry, University of Saskatchewan

THERE are a number of ways in which corn can be harvested, depending on the use to be made of the crop. For soiling the corn is cut green and fed directly to stock. This method is little used except by dairymen. Corn is seldom used as a grain crop in Saskatchewan, although in the south-western portion of the province the squaw and improved squaw varieties are matured every year.

When grown for grain the corn is allowed to become fully ripe and the ears are removed before killing frosts in the fall. The stalks may be cut and stooked for winter fodder, or the stock may be turned into the field to forage during the fall and early winter. It seems probable that a certain amount of corn will be matured in this province every year for local seed purposes.

Hogging Off

Other methods of harvesting are late pasturing or "hogging off," as it is frequently called, curing for winter fodder and ensiling. These three methods will likely continue to remain in general use as each serves a definite purpose for the man engaged in mixed farming. In the first case, that of "hogging off," an early variety of corn is grown and the stock turned into the field about the middle of August. No further harvesting is necessary. If not pastured too heavily the corn field will furnish good feed until late in September, or such time as the stubble fields are clear of the crop. A good plan is to have two fields of corn grown on land that would otherwise be summerfallowed. One field can be pastured and the corn from the other used for cured fodder or ensilage.

"Hogging off" corn is practiced in all the older corn-growing regions. It frequently proves the most economical method of feeding the corn. The best varieties of corn for "hogging off" are the squaws or Indian corns. They ripen well before frost, giving a generous yield of ears but not much leaf growth. In the warmer districts where frost usually keeps off until the middle of September, the early flints, such as Gehu and Dakota White Flint, are very satisfactory.

Cured Fodder

The commonest use of the corn crop in Saskatchewan is as cured fodder. The early flint varieties are the best for this purpose because they bring the ear almost to maturity before killing frosts in the fall. The importance of growing a variety of corn that has the majority of its ears in the glazed stage by harvest should not be underestimated. Of two corn plants similar in size at harvest time, one in the tassel stage, the other in the glazed stage, the former contains less than one-third as much dry matter as the plant in the glazed stage.

To put this fact in another way, corn in the glazed stage contains about 22 per cent. dry matter, whereas corn in the tassel has less than ten per cent. dry matter. The net dry matter content per acre is the true indication of

the feeding value of corn. It has been repeatedly demonstrated both in this country and the United States, that an acre of early flint corn will give a far higher yield of dry matter under conditions such as prevail in the southern part of the prairie provinces, than an acre of any of the late flints or dents. Regardless of these facts, many people continue to grow Leaming, Long-fellow and other late varieties of corn because they appear to make a good showing in the field. The early flint varieties that have given the most satisfactory results in Saskatchewan and Manitoba are Gehu, Dakota White Flint, Quebec No. 28 and Burleigh County Mixed.

When to Cut

Corn in Saskatchewan seldom gets beyond the glazed stage before the first fall frosts, therefore, it is advisable to allow the corn to grow as late as possible and yet avoid frost. A light frost does not harm corn appreciable, in fact it may aid somewhat in drying out very immature corn. However, if frost comes before the corn is cut no time should be lost in getting it down. Even a day's delay results in much drying of the leaves, and the consequent loss during harvesting and stooking.

The corn is cut with a binder or corn harvester. A heavy crop is rather hard on a binder and for that reason when three or four farmers in one locality are each growing from 15 to 25 acres of corn it would pay them to jointly purchase a corn binder. Arrangements of this kind are found satisfactory if conducted in a business-like manner. One of the men should have charge of the machine and be responsible for its condition. The others can repay him by an exchange of labor.

Curing and Stacking

After cutting, the corn may be left on the ground to wilt for half a day or more. It should then be stooked either in the field or at the buildings. To stook the corn in the field two men working together are the most efficient, as they can set the sheaves more solidly than a man working alone. The shocks should not be small as that allows excessive loss from weathering, or very large, as loss from molding may result. The best average size is about three feet across at the band and six feet at the butts.

Corn that is stooked in the field must either be drawn in by rack as required during the winter or else taken in when sufficiently cured and stacked or placed in the barn loft. Corn stacked alone is likely to heat and mold unless it is well cured and the stacks made long and narrow. A safer method is to use alternate layers of straw and corn, making the stack of good size. The stack is begun by a layer of dry wheat or oat straw six to ten inches thick. On this a six-inch layer of corn is placed. The twine on the bundles should be cut as a safeguard against heating. Follow the corn with an eight-inch layer of straw, and so on with alternate layers of corn and straw. The stack should be steeply

rounded at the top to insure a free run-off of rain and melting snow. While this method of stacking requires more time than the simpler way of stacking corn alone it has one distinct advantage, that is, the straw used in the stack absorbs the flavor of the corn and the stock readily eat it along with the corn. In addition there is always the security from danger of heating.

If put in the barn loft the corn should be thrown in a rather loose, thin layer on the hay and straw that may be there. It is not advisable to stack corn in a barn even with alternate layers of straw unless both the corn and straw are quite dry. The confined space and poor circulation of air in a barn loft encourage heating of the corn and the safety of the barn is endangered.

Long Stooks—The Stooking Jack

When the corn is to be stooked near the buildings no stooking in the field is required. After cutting the corn is left to wilt and partially dry in the sun. It is then drawn into a convenient place near the barn, and by the aid of a stooking jack is built up in long narrow stooks. These stooks should be about three feet across at the base and six feet wide at the butts. The length is immaterial. The direction of the stooks should be that of the prevailing winds in order that the snow may be blown through the lines of stooks and not piled up into large drifts.

The stooking jack is a most useful device and quite easily made. It is nothing more than a much elongated saw horse having at one end an old broom handle as a support in place of a pair of legs. This broom handle is run through a hole bored vertically through one end of the main horizontal piece of the jack. The materials used are 1x6 scantlings for the legs and a 2x4 for the horizontal piece. In making a stook the jack is placed in the position desired for the stook and the corn set up rather steeply along each side. Finally, the broom handle is pulled out of the legless end and the jack pulled out from the other end of the stook.

Leaving the corn stooked in the field to be hauled in during the winter is a simpler method than stooking near the barn, but it has several disadvantages. First, the stooks being relatively small and much exposed, are considerably weathered, and the food value of all the outside corn is greatly reduced. Second, on account of the drifting snow and winter thaws the stooks are often difficult to dislodge, with the result that much of the corn is scattered and wasted. Third, if some of the stooks remain in the field after the snow goes in the spring it is difficult to haul it in without injury to the land. Fourth, corn left in the field during the winter is apt to be unpalatable to the stock, with the result that much of it is refused. It is, therefore, more economical to have the corn either in the barn or near it in stooks or stacks before cold weather sets in. In feeding cured corn it should be put through a cutting box when possible, otherwise most of the coarse stalks will be left by the stock.

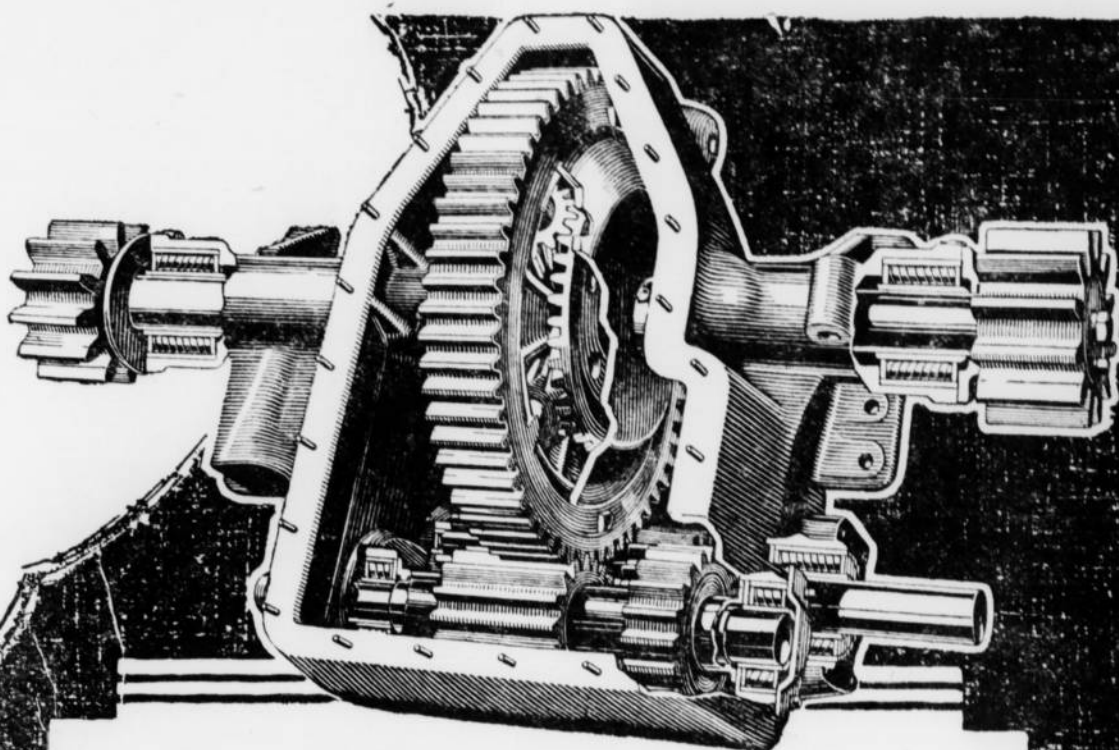
Ensiling Corn—Types of Silos

The ideal way of preserving corn is in the silo. Not only is the full food value of the corn retained but the corn itself is presented to the stock in the most appetizing form. As has been stated, corn, whether for cured fodder or silage, has its highest feed value when in the glazed stage of the ear at the time of harvesting. Immature corn makes silage of poor quality owing to undesirable ferments. For silage, corn is hauled directly as cut from the field to the cutting-box, from which it is put into the silo. It is not usually necessary to add water to the material during the process of filling unless the corn lays some time in the sun after cutting. The corn should be well trampled in the silo during filling, this is especially necessary around the sides.

Eradicating Wild Barley

Q.—I have a dry hay slough which for the last three years has grown nothing but fox-tail. What can I do to get it eliminated?
—G. S., jr., Vibank, Sask.

A.—We are not aware of any way in which you can eliminate the wild



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The Grain Growers' Guide

barley or foxtail from your hay land except to bring it under cultivation. This grass thrives in dry years and in alkaline soils, but it is possible that the soil where it grows would contain too much alkali to grow the ordinary crops. It might be advisable to break up a portion at first and try it out. Western rye would do better than any other grass on such land.—L. E. Kirk, College of Agriculture, Saskatoon.

Destroying Pig Weed

Q.—I have 250 acres that was summerfallowed in 1919, and all seeded before May 10 this year. It got an excellent start but on account of the prolonged drought fell back and a big crop of pig weed came on. How would you advise me to handle this field after I take the crop off? Should I burn it this fall or plow or burn it next spring?—E. H. Kandahar, Sask.

A.—It will probably be difficult to get a good burn on your field next spring, although this would be perhaps as good a preparation for your crop as any. If you do not propose to summerfallow, spring or fall plowing will be necessary and this can best be done when the land turns over the best. Whatever you can do to give your crop in the spring a good start will be the best preparation that you can give the land. Getting the crop well away in the spring is half the battle in combating weeds.—L. E. Kirk, College of Agriculture, Saskatoon.

Winter Wheat

Q.—As I have had severe losses from having my crops blown out during the last two years, I have decided to try some winter wheat. Would this, do you think, be advisable. If so, which is the best variety? I have 24 acres of winter rye this year and it has turned out a grand crop. For this reason I have thought of giving winter wheat a trial.—G. A. McC. Elbow, Sask.

A.—You are not likely to find winter wheat a satisfactory crop in your section of the country, for the reason that it has not proven sufficiently hardy for use on the open prairie. Only once in the last eight years has winter wheat come through the winter in good condition on the experimental plots at the College of Agriculture, at Saskatoon. Winter rye, on the other hand, is much more hardy and is proving to be a very useful crop. If you decide to experiment with winter wheat, Turkey red is the best variety for you to use. Karkov and Buffum's No. 17 are excellent sorts out of this variety. Seed at the rate of one bushel per acre, sown in the latter part of August on fallowed land, is likely to give best results with winter wheat.—L. E. Kirk, College of Agriculture, Saskatoon.

Kernels

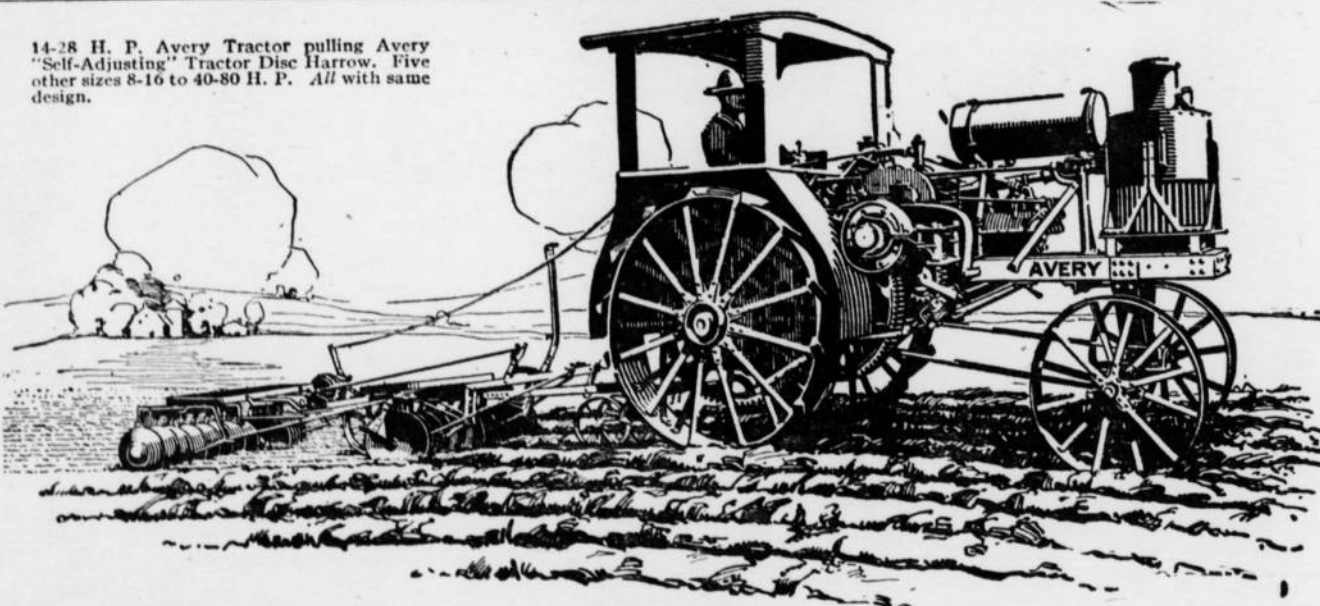
Stock should under no circumstances be allowed in an alfalfa field the year it is being established.

Experiments in Montana have shown that sunflower silage made from mature plants has a higher nutritive value than that from less mature. It has not been determined as yet, however, what is the best stage of maturity for ensiling the sunflowers.

Care should be taken in fall pasturing winter rye not to allow the stock to eat it too closely, as a good top is necessary to avoid winter-killing. In the writer's opinion the greatest benefit from fall rye as a pasture crop is its value as an early spring pasture. To have a good pasture to turn the stock on two or three weeks before the grass amounts to anything is an almost invaluable boon to the stock raiser, and this crop answers the purpose better than anything else known as yet. A few acres of fall rye that has come through the winter well, will carry a large number of stock through the few weeks in the spring before the grass makes much growth.—N. D. McKenzie.

Experiments at Scott, Sask., have proven that plowing the summerfallow the second time in the late summer increased the amount of straw with no increase of grain in wet years, and decreased the yields in dry seasons. But where grass or perennial weeds with running root-stalks are present, twice, or even thrice plowing may be advisable in some instances to prevent soil drifting or to furnish pasture for stock, but this plan decreases the soil moisture and decreases the crop yields the following year.

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The Trade-Rat

Continued from Page 8

"but it's true enough. I'll have to take a look around."

"Might I ask," enquired Kendall, "who it is who has laid information against me?"

"These men here," said Baker, indicating Stacy and Billings. "Both claim they saw you carrying green pelts here this afternoon."

Kendall nodded. "Alright, chief; go ahead and search, if you consider it your duty. You won't find anything. I'm not the guilty party, and I'm not worrying. These men are either mistaken—or liars."

He sat down and took his pipe from his pocket. Baker moved about the room, trying the floor for a trapdoor, and glancing beneath the bunk. He arose and glanced at Nevills triumphantly. "Nothing here," he said.

"Supposing you try that board close beside the fire-place," suggested Nevills. "Looks loose to me, as though—"

He bent and lifted the board. In a hollow beneath the floor lay a bundle of beaver skins, bound in buckskin thongs.

Kendall stood staring down at the incriminating evidence of his apparent guilt. He turned slowly to Baker.

"I'm afraid I'll have to arrest you, Jim," said the superintendent. "You see—"

He pointed to the skins, and Kendall nodded.

"All right, chief. I have nothing to say."

As Kendall reached for coat and hat the door opened to admit a slender, dark-faced man with a rifle on his arm. He was dressed in mackinaw, corduroys and leather leggings. His level eyes searched the faces turned toward him, and his white teeth flashed in a smile as he said, "Is it that I interrupt, gentlemen? If so, I shall apologize and withdraw."

"Darbo," cried the superintendent in surprise. He went forward and wrung the newcomer's hand. "Where have you been hiding? I've been hoping that you'd come and help us out. You see, there's been the very devil to pay up on the preserve. There's been all sorts—"

"I know," interrupted Darbo. "And now it is that you have suspicion that this man here," placing his hand on Kendall's arm, "is at the bottom of that trouble. Is it not so?"

"Well," admitted Baker reluctantly, "things look that way, Darbo. My men found this along side some of the thief's handiwork."

He placed the gauntlet in the Frenchman's hand.

"And this, it is yours?" asked Darbo, turning to the trapper.

Kendall nodded.

"And when last you seen it, it was—where?"

"Here," said Kendall, "alongside its mate, on this shelf."

"Indeed! A trade-rat pay you a visit, perhaps? Yes?"

He was watching Nevills, who was impatiently listening to the conversation.

"Excuse," Darbo spoke softly. "It is that perhaps you, monsieur, know not what a trade-rat is like. It is that he is honest although a thief. He always leaves something behind for what he takes."

"Nonsense," growled Nevills. "This trade-rat didn't leave anything behind for what he took, at any rate."

"I beg your pardon, monsieur, but there you are wrong. It is perhaps that you failed to notice this." And bending Darbo picked up a small silver disk which lay partly in the shadow of the bunk. It is the identification tag of the German soldier, is it not, monsieur?"

Nevills shook his head. "I can't say," he spoke surily, never having seen the identification tag of a German soldier.

Darbo turned to Kendall. "Am I correct in assuming that this tag belongs to another than yourself?" he asked.

"You are," said Kendall. "I never saw it before."

Darbo stood fingering the metal disk

thoughtfully. "Wait," he said gently, "It is that there is a name and number here. It might perhaps help if we look closer."

He held the tag beneath the yellow glow of the lamp.

"Ah," The exclamation was soft as a whisper. He turned to Baker.

"Monsieur," he said, "is it that you have arrest' this trapper for poaching, and taking protected animals?"

The superintendent nodded. "I had to, Darbo. The evidence is mighty strong against him." He pointed to the pile of pelts.

"I see," Darbo twisted about on Kendall. "And in the face of this, monsieur, you, of course, make no denials?"

Kendall shrugged. "What's the use?" he said hopelessly.

"And these men; indicating Billings and Stacy, who stood sulkily by, 'it was they, perhaps, who discover' the evidence?"

"In a measure, yes. These men saw Kendall carrying fresh pelts home, and came to me with the information."

"Indeed. And please tell me now, how long have you known the prisoner, here, monsieur?"

"Twenty years or more; and I've always known him to be—"

"And how long have you known these two informers?"

"Not long," the superintendent admitted, "six months, perhaps."

"But this gentleman," motioning toward Nevills, "you have, of course, known him a long time, is it not so?"

Nevills frowned and his jaw shot out. "I can't see why that should make any difference," he growled, "neither can I see by what right you presume to ask foolish questions. Who the h— are you, anyway?"

In answer Darbo lifted the flap of his mackinaw pocket, disclosing a small metal badge. "I am known as Darbo," he said simply, "it is that I, in my poor way, represent the law here in the forest world where all men are brothers, and strive to protect my people from the human vultures who drift into the wilderness for sanctuary."

Nevills' lips curled in a sarcastic smile. "The human vultures better look well to their wing, I suppose," he sneered. "Well," turning to Baker, "what are we waiting for? Come, let's get going. I won't rest easy till I see that crook there," nodding toward Kendall, "safely aboard a train for the cooler. Pretty Anna Straders will be obliged to seek for another lover, now; but she will not have to seek long."

Kendall, who was lighting his pipe pinched out the glowing end of the charred match and striding across to Nevills he slapped him full on the sneering lips.

Involuntarily Nevills raised his arms, as he staggered back, reeling before the blow.

Kendall laughed. "That's right, hold up your hands and yell kamerade, you d— German," he gritted, "I'm goin' to show you up for what you are."

Darbo had stepped quickly between them. "Go back there," he said sternly to Kendall. "You forget that you are under arrest, monsieur. Is it that we shall have to handcuff you?" His slim hand gripped the trapper's wrist and gave it a slight twist; not so slight, however, but the pain of it brought a whiteness to the tanned face of the man.

Kendall turned and slouched back to where the superintendent stood. Nevills was wiping the blood from his cut lip.

"Put the darbies on him," he cried. "He's not safe. I told him that I'd get him, someday, and he's remembering it."

He laughed as he saw Darbo draw the glittering links from his belt. Darbo turned to him. "If you will oblige, monsieur, by holding these until I secure the key." Nevills held out his hand. There was a click as the steel handcuff slipped over his wrist and locked.

"Monsieur Nevills," said Darbo quietly, "it is that you are my pris-



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oner." He spoke over his shoulder to Baker. "You will please see that those other two, this man's confederates, do not escape."

Nevills was shaking. His face was chalk-white in the lamp light. He opened his mouth to speak, but no sound came forth. Finally he managed to ask, "By what right and on what authority do you arrest me?"

Darbo took the identification tag from his pocket. "By this," he answered. He raised the bit of metal before the harrowed eyes of his prisoner. "For many weeks past I have carried a warrant for the arrest of a German named Von Dorp, who, during the recent war, was found guilty of attempting to blow up the locks of the Welland Canal. He escaped justice and sought safety somewhere in this forest. You are that man, Von Dorp; see your name is on this disk."

"Monsieur Kendall," he said, turning to the young trapper, whose face mirrored his amazement. "You are to be congratulated on your perception. Perhaps you will be so good as to enlighten me as to how you knew this man, my prisoner, was German?"

A grin broke across Kendall's face. "I fought in France for three years," he answered, "and I've seen Germans throw up their hands many a time, just like he threw his up a moment ago, when I plugged him. Right then I knew him for a Hun, and I reckon if you'd have let me alone you'd have heard him yell kamerade soon enough," he added half ruefully.

Darbo laughed softly. "It is then that the Hun has played the part of trade-rat to his own undoing," he said.

He led Nevills forward and handcuffed him to the larger of his two confederates.

"These men are guilty with him," he explained, as his grip on the third man's shoulder, he pushed all three toward the door.

There he held out his hand to Kendall. "Good night, monsieur," he said, "it is that I must take my prisoners to the station now, and catch the down train for the city."

"But," cried Kendall "I will have to go too—haven't I been arrested for fur-stealin'?"

Darbo smiled. "You're arrest was a mistake, monsieur," he said. "These men here are the despoilers and thieves. It is that I have been watching them. It was Von Dorp who planted the evidence against you. I saw him enter your cabin with the bundle of skins when you were visiting your line of traps yesterday. Today a shipment of paper from the Hampton Mills was intercepted and searched. The bales contained beaver and other skins of wild animals."

Kendall grasped the extended hand and wrung it hard.

"By George," he cried wonderingly "who would a thought it."

He caught up his cap "I'll just help you take these chaps to the station. Mr. Darbo."

Darbo laughed softly. "I thank you, Monsieur Kendall," he said, "but I can get along very well alone. The superintendent will be with me. Besides—" his face grew tender—"it is that, as I came along the trail half an hour ago, I saw a light in a cabin window; and from the window—looked a sweet face. I wonder if that girl is waiting for somebody, eh?"

Kendall's face reddened and his great laugh rang out—"I wouldn't be surprised," he answered.

He stood, after they had gone, listening to their departing footfalls on the snow, then with a sigh he turned back to the table and picked up the beaded gauntlet. He stood fingering it tenderly, and looking away.

"So that's Darbo," he said, softly. "I've always heard that he knows everything—and I guess maybe he does."

Better Said Another Way

"It's good of you, doctor, to come all this way to see me this stormy day!" murmured the patient.

"Not at all, not at all. I've a patient next door and I thought I'd kill two birds with one stone," said the doctor. And great silence fell.

United Farmers of Manitoba

A Sermon Worth While

(Continued from last week's Manitoba Page)

EVERY individual should interest himself in conditions around him and accept responsibility for their improvement. It has been said that "The farmers should not seek to run the government because they cannot run a wheelbarrow." No doubt the author of that sentence meant executive ability was lacking. However, one of the greatest reformers once said, "Reform thyself before thou attemptest to reform thy brother," and this is sane philosophy. "Farmers," said Hon. Fielding, in the House the other day, "must come out of their splendid isolation." They must be interested in things around them for the common good. Take an interest in your locality; your town, your municipality, your province and your Dominion. Take an interest in some church—the church of your father. There is surely some church to attract you today. Open out your pocket book and assist its work. The church has done more for the world than all the other organizations put together. Take an interest in the schools, see that you have the best qualified teacher, and his or her character worthy of your trust. Pay your teacher well; co-operate with her in the children's development. Accept responsibility for the home training of your children. No teacher can do this for you, but they should have this kind of material to work with or there will ever be difficulties. A teacher came to my office the other day and said: "Well, doctor, I have been 'fired.'" I said, "What do you mean, have they dismissed you?" "Yes," was the sad reply, and the face looked perplexed. "I had a child in my school who was quite unruly. I used all persuasion, and the exercise of the will, but I could not be master of the situation. The child was ruining the discipline of my school and I had to resort to the 'Cat-o'-nine-tails.'" "Well," said I, "what of that; I thought more of my teacher after I got that myself." "Maybe this boy did too," replied the teacher, "but he was the son of a farmer-trustee and as he had the power mostly vested in him, I was asked for my resignation." Such trustees are a detriment to the school. Take an interest in the health of your community. See that you have a health officer on his job and paid for it. You always get better service for paying for it. Don't take the advice of anyone on health matters before your doctor—not even the nurse or the druggist. Patent medicines are the poor man's doctor. Trust your doctor before these if you can stand the expense. Work for municipal hospitals and municipal schools, and relieve the congestion on other municipalities. Get the veterinary surgeon or his advice, for your sick valuable beast. Don't trust the "quack" or his cures. Your beast is a good friend to you; reciprocate and be a true friend to him. Improve your roadways. Work for better railway facilities. Don't hold up the public for a load or two of gravel to fill up a mud hole even if it is a little beyond your quarter-section. Your car may be held up by a similar piece of neglect near some other man's land. Don't let anyone swear at you as you know how to swear at the other fellow. We do not truly live at all if we live for ourselves. We must look not on our own things, but "every man also upon the things of others." The isolated and inactive life is a failure.

4. "A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth." Life's greatest achievement is not making money, owning land and having everything around you. This is worse than folly. If our children grow up with this idea they are ruined. The only abiding satisfaction is service for others. Do not let your pride rise with your condition. "As riches increase set not your heart upon them." For example, one of the things

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W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

a returned hero from the fields of Flanders hates to see is a farmer so rich, wealthy, selfish and covetous. He remembers the dead "in Flanders field," who died that you may live. He thinks of the sacrifice and says to himself "I became poor that you may become rich." What have you done to place a monument over Canada's greatest sacrifice and most highly honored dead? What have you done to re-establish the returned soldier? What have you done for the widows of the fallen and the orphans? What have you done for every other noble cause? Are you fit to govern if you can store up your wealth and refuse to lend it to nobler service? "Money was made round to go around." You can only keep what you give away. "We lose what on ourselves we spend." Those who have least give most. The God who says, "it is more blessed to give than to receive," can take from us what he has loaned us if we call it ours and hoard it solely for our own use. "From him shall be taken away even that which he hath." God is the great leveller. You are always under the Taskmaster's eye. There is nothing humble which He will not exalt and nothing exalted which He will not cast down. Worldly accumulation will never make men happy. God honors the path of sacrifice. "Prosperity is like salt water," said a writer, "the more you drink yet the thirstier you become." Greatness should make you humble but the trouble is your head swells with your condition. Come with me to the harvest field by and by and I will show you two kinds of grain. Here is a head of wheat that stands straight up in the air. There is a head of wheat that droops before the breeze. You see the lesson it teaches. The full head teaches humility. The erect head is empty. The humble-minded farmer will hear God speak to him today but the proud empty-headed farmer is a god unto himself. Read the story of our lesson again, and behold, that before this prosperous farmer reaped his sheaves he was reaped himself. He did not haul in his grain but he was hauled out. He may have been mourned by the whole country-side and a beautiful tombstone with suitable epitaph placed over him; but God said "Thou fool." What a striking contrast, "Many years; said he; but God said, 'This night.' This was not a thoughtless farmer." He thought within himself, but he was heedless. A look outward would have saved him. He needed the world and the world needed him.

5. Strive to the utmost of your power to uproot sin. There are sins of thought and sins of action you all know. But the sins we must also beware of are sins that have become weighty in our generation, social, economic, commercial and political sins. Think of profiteering and graft. Again take the new taxation which is all right in principle but it is still on the consumer as a burden and not on the profiteer. It is also a burden on the returned soldier who has borne the greatest sacrifice of all. There is a great weakness and it is always to the benefit of the "greater interests." Tackle these problems. Work out their solution. Uproot these sins. Wrong is in the world because we permit it. Arise men! Bring in a new day. In the fight against evil you must win for God is with you. With God you always have the majority. Teach your children moral principles and how to apply them to actual conditions of life. Teach your sons and daughters to accept civic responsibilities. Today's greatest task is to prepare leaders for tomorrow. It is not enough to say I have wronged no man; moral indifference is culpable. "Do all the good you can—to all the people you can—in all the ways you can—as long as ever you can."

6. The call today is to the great agrarian movement. You are called to

bear a major share in the government of Canada and of her provinces. The country needs greater men in political life. Men of dominant will. Men whom money cannot buy. Men who can breast a stream. May every farmer candidate disprove the old saying applied to our politicians, "Every man has his price." In the providence of God may the new party arising in Canada save us from the extremes of national wastage and national sin, and lead us to "larger love and purer will and nobler heights of living." Farmers of Manitoba! Arise! Be sober! Be stimulated to all good. Get your rank and file to seek an intelligent electorate. Redouble your efforts to unify, educate and moralize the citizenship of our people. I would like to read the whole poem by Bobbie Burns, entitled, The Cotter's Saturday Night, before closing. Read it especially to where he attains his climax in the thought:

"From scenes like these old Scotia's grandeur springs,
That makes her lov'd at home, rever'd abroad:
Princes and lords are but the breath of kings,
'An honest man's the noblest work of God.'"

You Ordinary Mortal

This paragraph is for you. There are more of you than of any other class in all our locals. You make up the basis and the backbone of our association. It is you we depend on in every crisis and more than ever when there is no crisis. Of all men—or women—in the movement, it is of first importance that you, the ordinary mortal, the private in the ranks should be on your job.

Are you willing today, to spend 15 cents to get more completely equipped than you are? That amount will cover it. It figures out this way: a sheet of paper, 1 cent; an envelope, 1 cent; an ordinary postage stamp, 3 cents. If on the sheet you write your name and address and on the envelope write, The Secretary, 306 Bank of Hamilton, Winnipeg, and enclose 10 cents, you can procure a copy of the new U.F.M. Handbook of Practical Work, which was written for you and which you need in order to give you a chance to help your local as you would like to do.

Will you be one of 700 ordinary mortals who will thus supply themselves with this practical helping handbook during August.

Did It Ever Strike You?

That is to say, did it ever come up against you like a baseball in a hurry that if your local association has "gone punk" it is more than a little your personal fault? You see, it is your affair not only as an officer but simply as an ordinary member, as a local farmer, to make it a success. You have no right to expect some one else to bear the responsibility and to take the kicks and the criticism of leadership if you are unwilling. It is up to you to get others in line with them to do all the things that need to be done, all the things that have been overlooked, and neglected, and pigeon-holed, and shelved. This business of you and 75 per cent. besides you leaving the initiative and the humping and the drumming up and the canvassing and the drudgery of propaganda to a few other fellows is the meanest kind of rot. If our movement hadn't had the most tremendous vitality and the finest men under the sun—a few of them—giving themselves to this work your kind of support would have killed it years ago.

Get in the way of a bomb-shell and let it wake you up to the idea that you yourself, individually, personally and of your own initiative must set about making your local a success.

Get a handbook and read up! Get your neighbor and talk up! Link up with your board and work up! Enlist

the women and count up! Pile in the young people and the children and jolly up! Get the spirit of helping the whole community and enthuse up! Blow the horn of your association and go ahead. Let it strike you—if it is anybody's affair—it is yours.

Bad Logic

The way in which some people reason about local association matters is to say the least, remarkable. Look at a few examples.

A certain local officer is unpopular in certain quarters—or, to be specific—with one or two men. Their formula of action is "As long as Bill Spencer is on the board I won't go near it." The presence of the individual who is unfavorably regarded takes precedence of all other considerations. All the others may be first-class fellows. The movement may be very worthy and very necessary. The local may require the assistance which these men can render—but as long as Bill Spencer is there they choose to stand aloof. The narrow-minded, selfishness and stupidity of such a course need no comment.

A certain local officer comes along with a pathetic plaint as to the difficulties of making the work go in his community. In the course of conversation it transpires that their board met once after the annual meeting and elected a secretary. They have never met since. The parcel of year books were sent to the secretary. He has them in stock and if anybody calls for one he hands it out. The board have taken no action to get that year book into the hands of every member. They have never put on a local canvass as required by constitution. They have never had a debate. They have never committed as to what work they should undertake. The criminal negligence of such a course is simply scandalous. The logic is nil.

A certain district has not been panning out as was expected. The attempted conventions have too often proved failures. There is a hitch between the board and the director. There is no coherence nor effective co-operation. Everything seems to drag. The drive canvass was scarcely more than begun. The other side of the story is that the district director has not visited three locals in three years and the district president has not attended three meetings of his own local in the last 12 months. The actual discussion of a 100 per cent. effort for the whole district has never been considered. It is not to be wondered at that the district work drags when the board is not a board but a drag.

One of the secrets of success is the doing of things by those who are appointed to do them. If a man is not "on his job" it is the duty of the body responsible for his election to see to it that at the first opportunity he gets off. It is all stuff and nonsense to expect work from men whose heart is not in the work. We need a new brand of logic in certain quarters.

Star Thoughts

Too many men in the name of religion are preparing themselves to die instead of preparing themselves to live.

There is something wrong if men seek the other world to escape the duties and responsibilities of this.

The modern idea of service is not so much to send re-born men to serve society as it is to send a re-born society to serve men.

Under the shock and strain of the tremendous world struggle accepted commercial and industrial methods based on individualism and competition have gone down like mud walls in a flood.

Men and women together enact better laws than either can do apart. Together! That's the great word.

Practice in team work, practice in fighting for something bigger than self, is practice in citizenship.

United Farmers of Alberta

West Edmonton

W F. BROADSTOCK, secretary of the West Edmonton Political Association, has addressed the following letter to all U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. locals in West Edmonton:

After being in existence one year, it would be well to stop and consider what we have accomplished. The strength of any organization lies in the numbers of its members. Out of a total U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. membership of approximately 2,400, we have a total paid-up membership in this association of 1,433, or about 60 per cent.; of the 119 locals within the district, we have received dues from 54, or about 45 per cent. While we think that this is a fairly good result for the first year, it is quite plain to see that there is plenty of room for improvement. Your executive is prepared to use every effort at its command to make a better showing, and to improve matters generally during this present year, but it cannot hope to accomplish much without your co-operation. Your executive needs the help of every member, it needs your energy, your thoughts, your goodwill. Let each of us remember and live up to the keynote of our great ideals: "Service," service for one another, service for our community, service for our country, and the tale of our accomplishment for this year will surely exceed that of the year just past.

Many locals have not as yet remitted their 1920 political dues. We would ask all locals to remit as soon as possible; we need, and must have, money to carry on the work efficiently.

We have complaints from a few of the members that in their respective locals they hear nothing of the political side of the movement; that letters from this office are not read. We would remind all secretaries that these letters are the property of the local, and as such must necessarily be submitted to the local.

District Associations

The following letter from Gus. E. Malchow, Stavely, is published with the idea of stimulating interest in the formation of district associations in the U.F.A.

Mr. Malchow says: "In my opinion the district association is our next logical step towards developing the movement. Wherever possible I would favor forming district associations along municipal district lines. Of course a common trading post will, in many cases, decide the boundaries of a district association, and that would really be the most natural central point in such cases. I would favor organizing along these lines, but always keeping the M.D. lines in view, and arrange along those lines or in harmony with the M.D. as far as possible. These districts are, I believe, going to remain as now mapped out, except in some few cases there may be alterations to suit the people. My idea in this is that the municipalities are a government in the field or local government. The people in a M.D. have much in common, and as their interests are already sort of welded together, I think it is up to the U.F.A. to adjust its district associations as near as possible in harmony with the M.D. There are only a given number of willing workers who are public spirited enough to shoulder public responsibility in each community, who generally hold the important offices in both cases. The nearer we can get these organizations working together, the better. In our own case at Stavely and Nanton, it would work well. I have held the office of councillor and reeve in our municipality for two years, and am elected another term, so I can speak from experience.

"There is also another phase to my idea on this. I am sure it will only be a matter of time when we will have proportional representation and direct legislation in its true sense, and a business form of government will become an established fact. When that time arrives all important measures will, of course, be referred to the people for

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Alberta by the Secretary
H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

ratification. The best and most natural way of carrying on election then would be along or through municipal district organization. Then all measures that require referendum could be voted upon at the annual elections held by the M.D., thereby save having special elections.

"In fact, I think that the democratic ideas in the M.D. Act should be carried out in provincial parliament along the lines of a business form of government, as suggested by the U.F.A. As we go along and get educated to it, I expect to see the people take hold of this thing so that the U.F.A. and the M.D. governments will be working almost as one. At least in spirit if not in name.

"This is taking a long look into the future, but I believe that we should consider these things and map out our work accordingly, with the hope that there will only be a short time when there is no party government in Canada, and business administration government established. The people deciding all important matters by their vote, and these to come up once each year unless a special matter has to be dealt with at once for which a special election would be called, but the machinery for same would always be in existence and in perfect working order under the M.D. scheme, with a few more improvements added. A set of officers should be elected to take care of such annually, or elected for two years as the council, with part returning each year, so as to add steadiness to the system.

"When we get proportional representation and have the province mapped out into large constituencies, as we hope, we could then arrange three steps in a U.F.A. system. Locals, district associations, and then have an annual constituency district convention, made up of delegates from the various bodies, say three delegates from a large district association, two from a local district association and one to three from each local. In this way we would have a system that would handle the whole business very nicely. Our representatives at Edmonton would have a little less responsibility, as they would be only representatives carrying out the wishes of the people, like a municipal council or city council. They would not be the government. The people would be the government. With a system like this there would be the closest connection and interest developed that is possible, and the rank and file would soon find that they have their well-being.

"I am sure that this thing is developing right now about as fast as can be expected. There is as yet considerable prejudice among the farmers toward labor, caused mostly by misunderstanding that has to be overcome. Labor and the U.F.A. must exchange more speakers and literature so as to get a better understanding. The best thing to do is to get acquainted with each other.

"The idea expressed as to one annual convention in each large constituency is to go through all resolutions and get everything into proper shape for the annual political convention to deal with, cutting out all details, etc. The district associations would be the principal active system as far as constant activity goes. Especially if we should get a chain of co-operative stores system with a large wholesale business all on a strictly co-operative basis established throughout the province.—Gus. E. Malchow."

Summer Picnic

The largest gathering in the history of Duffield took place on July 15 on the occasion of our local U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. third annual picnic. Visitors from the following points attended in good numbers: Manley, Carvel, Bright Bank, Keephills, Highvale, Mewassin,

Kapasiwin, Wabamun and Styal. Old acquaintances were renewed and new friendships formed.

The weather was ideal, and everybody in holiday mood. Refreshments in the form of ice cream, soft drinks and fruit were in constant demand. Towards evening the refreshment stall had the appearance of having been looted. The ladies of the U.F.W.A. had a booth for the sale of fancy and useful articles of clothing, etc., which had been donated by the ladies. The proceeds from the booths, amounting to \$140, will go to swell the fund for the building of a community hall at Duffield.

U.F.A. pennants were sold, and are now being sported on the autos, thereby boosting the organization. There was a splendid program of sports, under the management of Albert Dennill, who was ably assisted by the "preacher," M. G. Newton. A baseball game was played between Manley and Duffield, the latter gaining the victory. Manley, however, intends to "come back" at some future date.

If the Duffield U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. had no other achievement to its credit than the social spirit that it is developing in this district, and the gathering together of so many people for a day of fun and frolic, it would have been worth while.

Quiet talks between members and farmers from unorganized districts will, no doubt, result in one or two new locals being formed in the near future.—Joe Best, secretary, Duffield local.

New Locals

A new local has been organized at Mayerthorpe, Alberta, called the Mayerthorpe local. The secretary, W. M. Chappin, reports: At the organization meeting held on Thursday, July 29, we had a splendid turnout, 22 members joining, and I fully expect by our next regular meeting to double the number.

A new local has been organized at St. Albert, to be known as the St. Albert local. The name of the president is G. Maloney, and the secretary, F. L. Akins. They have a membership of 38, which is a very good beginning.

H. Hetu has recently organized a new local at Bonnyville, which has been called Bonnyville local. The president elected is H. Hetu, and A. Duhienil is the secretary. This local commences with a paid-up membership of 33.

U.F.A. Briefs

Mrs. Sears and Mr. Irvine were here recently, and although the meeting was not a large one on account of it being fair week, it was a good one. Some of our members said they would walk ten miles to hear Mr. Irvine again.—L. C. Bryant, secretary, Ray local.

Bow Island local observed their second U.F.A. Sunday service on June 20. There was a large attendance, both of U.F.A. members and others. The Rev. Mr. Gilbert was the main speaker of the day, and he certainly did justice to the occasion. Chas. Harris also spoke. Miss Neaveis, from Winnipeg, sang most beautifully, and her services were greatly appreciated by all present.—Geo. S. Monds, sec.-treas., Bow Island local.

Mr. Sheets, of Lacombe, addressed our last meeting upon the subject of the formation and financing of co-operative bodies, co-operative buying and selling, and telling of examples in this district and also in other localities. The local extended to Mr. Sheets a very hearty vote of thanks for his interesting lecture.—J. A. Robertson, secretary, Joffre local.

You will be glad to know that our local is going strong this summer. On U.F.A. Sunday we had a fine service, the sermon being preached by Mr. Burggraf, of the Dutch Reformed Church. We have engaged in considerable co-operative trading this summer. Our U.F.W.A. is also showing great activity under the able guidance of its president, Mrs. Vaughan.—S. S. Boyd, secretary, Brutus local.

John D. Hunt recently visited the U.F.A. locals at Prespect Valley, Rose-dale, Edgerton, McCafferty, Doley and Rosemary. He gave lectures on Proportional Representation and The Foundations of Prosperity. At McCafferty he conducted a sample election.

Dowker U.F.A. have organized a band consisting of 14 members, which is known as the Dowker U.F.A. Band. Geo. Morland president; J. H. Lennox, vice-president and leader; C. Currie, secretary-treasurer. The band played at the U.F.A. picnic on July 1.

We had P. Baker, the provincial vice-president with us on U.F.A. Sunday, June 20. A large crowd gathered to hear Mr. Baker speak, in fact it was one of the most enthusiastic meetings held here for some time.—Joseph Gerding, secretary, Pandora local.

A dance was given by the Freeland local recently in order to raise money to buy necessary stationery, also to increase the reserve fund. The net proceeds of this dance were \$25. Everything is going fine here and crops are good.—F. Johnston, secretary, Freeland local.

Moose Mountain local held a very successful picnic when a large crowd took part in the games and races and finished up with a dance which continued until daylight. The local benefited to the extent of \$110, which was greatly needed.—E. A. Robinson, secretary, Moose Mountain local.

At a meeting of Burnside local seven new members were added to the roll, bringing the membership up to 30. The local is contemplating the purchase of some binder twine.—Mrs. Ruth Eckel, secretary, Burnside local.

Mrs. Welch, of Gleichen, addressed a well-attended meeting at Sunnynook, recently. Her speech was brief, on the work of the U.F.W.A. We are hoping to see a U.F.W.A. started at Sunnynook. Mr. Higginbottom, of Lone Butte, spoke on the work of the U.F.A. in the past, and on what we hope to do in the future. Sunnynook local is at present handling a car load of twine. It is our first attempt at co-operative buying, and we expect to do more of it in the future.—P. Wilcox, secretary, Sunnynook local.

Re Wheat Board

The following letter has been received by the provincial secretary, from Hon. Sir Geo. E. Foster, minister of trade and commerce, in reply to a resolution passed by a joint meeting of several locals at Hilda, urging the re-establishment of the Wheat Board:

"Your letter of July 29, was duly received. The government gave very careful consideration to the matter to which you refer and came to their conclusions after mature deliberations.

"Neither on account of abnormal conditions comparing this year with the preceding three, nor as a matter of settled policy for normal times, did it seem advisable to continue the system of government control in wheat. I trust that taking all productive and business interests into account, you will, in the end, be able to agree as to the wisdom of the course adopted. If, however, the incidence of abnormal conditions renders it necessary in the public interest to introduce the agency of the Wheat Board, the government has the power to constitute such a board endowed with full powers to act."

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Grain Growers' Day at Regina

FRIDAY, July 30, was Grain Growers' Day at the Regina Fair, when morning and evening sessions were held in the fine new stadium. The morning session consisted of a conference, at which practical methods of overcoming soil drifting were discussed by John Noble, of Alberta; Livestock, by Prof. Shaw, of Saskatchewan University; Crop Production, by Prof. Bracken, the newly-appointed president of Manitoba Agricultural College, and others. The meeting was presided over by Thos. Sales, of Tantalton, a member of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' executive.

Discussing soil-drifting, Mr. Murray, of the Noble Farms, Alberta, said, in part: "Summerfallow has been and will continue to be for a long time an essential feature of our system of farming in the drier portions of the west." The farms which he manages are in the centre of a district more seriously affected by high winds than almost any other portion of Western Canada, but the methods of farming practiced were so successful that practically no loss of crop resulted from this cause on the Noble farms.

Mr. Murray stated that he summer-fallows half the land each year and seeds only on summerfallow. The principal crop is wheat; but fall rye occupies a very important place in the system. He had just harvested 4,000 acres of fall rye, which will yield about 30 bushels to the acre, and has about 12,000 acres of wheat which will yield 25 bushels to the acre or better.

On the Noble farms the land to be summerfallowed is disced before being plowed, and is plowed as early as possible in summer. The discing creates a mulch, covers weed seeds and destroys growing weeds. The plowing of the fallow leaves it in a more or less lumpy condition. It is then packed with sub-surface packers or with a disc harrow, the discs being set straight. This operation is done the same day if possible, and at any rate within 48 hours of plowing.

Should a growth of weeds or crop follow, Mr. Murray stated that he used a rod weeder. This is a machine made in Washington. The weeds are pulled out by a revolving rod, about an inch in diameter and square. The weeder which he uses is 12 feet wide and is drawn by eight horses. The rod working below the surface does not pulverize the surface soil and constitutes an important aid in preventing soil drifting.

The hoe drill is used for seeding land thus prepared, and by turning up the damp soil below creates a lumpy condition of the surface, which is effective in preventing the drifting of the soil. Mr. Murray discussed in detail his method of growing fall rye, and spoke most enthusiastically of this crop as an effective agency in controlling soil drifting.

Prof. Shaw spoke of the place of livestock on the prairie farm. He intimated that a great deal of advice, some good and other not so good, had been given farmers regarding mixed farming and the raising of livestock. Experience, however, showed that the man who began in a modest way in livestock with animals as good as he could obtain, was usually the most successful, as a limited number of animals made it possible to utilize to the best advantage all the by-products of the farm, which otherwise were liable to be wasted.

Problems of Production

Prof. Bracken referred briefly to some of the problems of crop production, and emphasized the need for maintaining a proper balance as between the crops produced on the average farm. He stated that in Ontario the main crops were hay, grain, corn or roots, and that in Ontario there were frequent seasons in which one of these three crops was a partial failure; but seldom was more than one class a failure in a single season.

Prof. Bracken contrasted conditions in Western Canada, where grain crops were the main feature of our farming. At the University farm in Saskatoon,

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary
J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

during the past two or three years, cereal crops had not done well; but fodder crops, such as corn, sunflowers and alfalfa had been quite successful. He believed that the safest kind of farming, and therefore the most profitable, one year with another, would be that which spreads the risk to the greatest possible extent.

Dean Rutherford spoke briefly on the importance of leadership in agricultural, as well as in other vocations. He illustrated it by referring to the great services of Angus McKay in the early development of agriculture in the prairie provinces. Prof. Bracken and Mr. Murray had been associated with Mr. McKay ten or a dozen years ago, and also had been of great service in promoting better agriculture. The College of Agriculture was designed to carry on the class of work which Angus McKay had begun a third of a century ago. Dean Rutherford urged the Grain Growers present to endeavor to influence young men to make the best use of the educational facilities available in order that they might be fully equipped to take their proper place in their respective communities in the future.

Evening Mass Meeting

About 2,000 people were assembled in the stadium for the evening meeting, which was presided over by J. A. Maharg, M.P., and was addressed by Hon. C. M. Hamilton, the newly-appointed minister of agriculture, and the Hon. George Langley.

The proceedings opened with a 30 minutes' concert by the 48th Highlanders band, and the Regina male quartet, in addition to community singing by the audience. In his opening remarks, Mr. Maharg briefly reviewed the work of the Grain Growers' organization, which, he said, was primarily formed for the object of righting certain grievances in grain marketing; but on the completion of this work they had continued to widen out, with the result that at the present time it is regarded as the organization conducted on the widest lines of any organization in the Dominion of Canada.

"There is one great fault with the people of Canada today," continued Mr. Maharg. "Instead of accepting their responsibility they have simply reserved to themselves the privilege of criticism. By far the great majority are quite prepared to let the other fellow do the work. This is predominant in every kind of public work. Knockers are to be found everywhere throughout the Dominion at the present time, proclaiming that the government is all wrong and that the rule today is little short of Kaiserism. To the stranger this class is so prevalent that he is almost led to believe that it is a fact. Put a man of this calibre in a position of responsibility and see what success is attained by his efforts."

"This sort of thing is prevalent in our government as well. But those of you who have been following the development in our Saskatchewan legislature of late will notice that it is dying out there, and there is far less carping criticism from the opposition. The opposition, in many cases, which is offered is constructive, and consequently of the most beneficial nature."

"In the case of the federal house, while the present regime is in force and are boosting measures which are not derogatory to my policy, I will support them. It is your government, and while they are in power they should at least get a fair support. If they are not satisfying the majority, then steps should be taken for their removal. But while I am in Ottawa it is not my intention to cast my vote on either side for purely political reasons."

"The object of the organization has broadened out since its inception, until now it is working for the building up of what is any nation's greatest asset, citizenship. Things are developing, and

it is likely that within the next few months our organization will be subject to very severe criticism for entering a certain phase of public life. That criticism is a sign that the organization is functioning in the manner in which it should. This criticism is simply a case of the harder you tread on somebody's toes the louder the howl they are going to raise."

Introduced by the chairman as the man to whom Saskatchewan is looking for the solution of the many agricultural problems, Hon. C. M. Hamilton, provincial minister of agriculture, in a short address, outlined the efforts which are being undertaken by the department along these lines.

Before determining upon any policy for the direction of agriculturists, Mr. Hamilton stated that it was the intention of the department to make a careful study of existing conditions. The first step was the Better Farming Conference, which was held a few weeks ago, at Swift Current. While much valuable information was being collected through such mediums as these, Mr. Hamilton warned his audience that the only solution of these problems rested with the people themselves, by the way in which they followed the instructions as issued by the government, and even then there was bound to be failure.

In the course of his address, Mr. Hamilton referred to the different channels of education which have been opened up by both the federal and provincial governments for the betterment of farmers. Chief amongst these was the experimental farms and the extensive range of subjects taught at the Agricultural College.

Meetings in District No. 5

John Miller, of Indian Head, director for district No. 5, in reporting the meetings recently scheduled for his district, says: "Before leaving Indian Head to address meetings, a phone message was received from a party at Glenavon, who stated that he was phoning for Mr. Edwards, secretary of Glenavon local, who informed me it would be impossible to hold a meeting that afternoon and that it would be better to call it off. Later, as I passed through Glenavon on my way to Windthorst, I found some had come to attend the meeting and were accordingly disappointed."

Good Meeting at Windthorst

"Our meeting at Windthorst was a decided success. Mrs. McGuire and I addressed the meeting, and there was considerable discussion. Mr. and Mrs. McGuire and I journeyed to Kipling, but found not one of the four secretaries tributary to Kipling, had made any move to advertise our meeting, except to post a copy of the schedule of meetings sent out from the Regina office. It would appear that a few had been told and a small number turned out, but most of them had heard nothing of the meeting, and no meeting was held."

"I was taken north some six miles by Chas. Fitch, to work up interest in the Broadview political convention, and was able to increase the number of delegates by five or six."

"Arriving at Kennedy, we found some effort had been made to advertise our meeting, and we had what our director there, John Burrell, called the best meeting they had had in years, which was addressed briefly by Mr. and Mrs. McGuire, J. W. Easton, and at greater length by myself."

"I attended the Broadview convention and was informed that both Moosomin and Rocanville were holding sports on the afternoon of the 15th and our meeting had to be called off at Moosomin. These celebrations seriously interfered with attendance, also at Wapella, on the evening of the 15th, but Mrs. Bowen and I had a fair attendance, as the Wapella meeting had been pretty well advertised."

"Whitewood had already informed me they could not attend a meeting in town on the 16th, and wished me to attend their picnic in the country on the 22nd, which I could not do."

"Our Broadview meeting seems to have been poorly advertised, and nearly all Broadview were at the picnic at the Reserve nearby. A dance after the picnic put us entirely out of business at Grenfell, as very few had heard of our meeting and the great majority seemed to know little or nothing about it, and we had no meeting."

"We phoned Wolsley to discover what chance there was of a meeting and found about the same apathy as at Grenfell. However, we were told to come, as the people would be all in town and they would send round a boy with a bell. We went as requested, but saw no president or secretary, so we shook the dust of Wolsley off our feet and felt fully decided that this plan of fixing dates for the locals instead of having dates fixed by the locals, was a dismal failure."

No Relief in Sight

R. Wood, B.A., superintendent of organization for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, is in receipt of the following correspondence, which is self-explanatory.

The first communication is from D. McNab, deputy minister of railways for the province of Saskatchewan, and reads: "Sir,—In further reference to your letter of May 5, in connection with resolution passed by the Banner Grain Growers' Association of Kipling, asking for increased loading facilities at Hawthorne loading platform, attached find copy of letter received from J. W. Pugsley, secretary of the department of railways and canals, Ottawa, regarding the matter."

Mr. Pugsley's Letter

Following is the communication referred to in the above:

"Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, Ont., July 3, 1920. Sir,—Referring to your letter of May 6 last, with which you enclosed a copy of a resolution passed at a meeting of the Banner G.G.A. of Kipling, relative to improved facilities for loading grain at Hawthorne, I have to state that the management of the Canadian National Railways have advised as follows:

"The present loading platform at Hawthorne has a capacity of two cars. During the grain shipping season of 1918, September 30 to December 31, only 16 cars were handled over this loading platform, and during the same period of 1919 23 cars were handled over the platform. It is felt, therefore, that the present platform is quite adequate for the business offering at that point, and we would not be justified in going to the expense of making an extension at this time.—Signed, J. W. Pugsley, secretary."

More New Locals

Francis W. Kindley, of Pretty Valley, secretary of the newly organized Mountain Cedar local, writing under date of July 5, says: "I wish to advise that H. B. Lloyd, of Pretty Valley, sub-president for the Saskatchewan G.G.A., paid us a visit and we decided to form the Mountain Cedar G.G.A. We have 15 paid-up members and the promise of five more. We unanimously passed a motion to attend the Grain Growers' rally at Hart, on July 21. We also passed a resolution to give C. R. Day our support for his efforts to secure a railroad for this district. Please find enclosed \$13 membership fees and \$1.00 for membership cards."

Mrs. Grace Orr, of Quattock, secretary of the new local of Skunk Butte, under date of June 27, writes that "A local of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association was organized here on June 21 last, and was named Skunk Butte, with the following officers: President, Theodore Thom, Wood Mountain; vice-president, W. C. Hamblin, Wood Mountain; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Grace Orr; directors—Mrs. Sara Thom, Ray R. Rouse and Axel B. Jensen. This new local begins with a membership of 18."



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Business and Finance

Proposes Farmers' Bank

By E. James, Calgary

WITH the prospects of a bumper crop almost general in the three prairie provinces, the time is now opportune for the farmers and ranchers of the West to consider the advisability of incorporating a chartered bank of their own. I specify farmers and ranchers of the West particularly, as the West is so essentially an agricultural country, although there is no reason in the world why such a movement should not embrace the grain growers and livestock men of the whole Dominion.

That there is much to be said pro and contra, no one with an elementary knowledge of the subject would attempt to deny. That there is crying need for such an institution would seem obvious when we examine some of the figures shown in the May returns of the chartered banks now doing business in Canada. We see that at the close of that month deposits by the public in Canada amounted to \$1,875,030,744, and that the assets included:

Call loans and stocks and bonds in Canada	\$119,114,493
Call loans on stocks and bonds outside Canada	213,964,182
Current loans outside Canada	183,986,222
	\$517,064,897

The paid-up capital of the banks is not sufficient to provide the necessary loose change for the country's business, which means, of course, that the above sum of over \$500,000,000, almost one-third of the deposits of the Dominion, are invested on call and short loans on stocks and bonds mostly outside Canada, and "other current loans elsewhere than in Canada."

Loans for Speculation

While it is doubtless necessary to finance certain enterprises outside the country, it must be remembered that by far the larger portion of this \$500,000,000 are loans on "stock and bonds," that is to say, loans to brokers and others speculating on the stock exchange. The argument put up by the banks to support this practice is, of course, that this class of loan is the most readily convertible, that is to say, they can be "called," and if necessary, the stocks and bonds held as security sold at the market. This argument would be very sound indeed, and beyond criticism, if these so-called "call loans" were indeed "call loans," but they have proved, in time of stress, to be precisely the most unrealizable assets a bank can have, for at the first sign of panic, real panic, the stock exchanges promptly close their doors and the "call loans" immediately become far less liquid than a responsible farmer's 60 or 90-day note. This actually happened as recently as the panic of 1907 and in 1914. We would add in passing that the chartered banks do have large sums on deposit in foreign countries, but nothing like enough to offset the staggering amount invested in "call loans" in Canada and elsewhere, and "current loans" elsewhere than in Canada.

When we come to "other current loans in Canada," we learn that as at May 31 they totalled \$1,349,079,981. This figure, of course, includes the millions borrowed by the railway companies and other necessary industrial enterprises. A classification is not published, but it ought to be, and if it were, the public would know just what a very small proportion of the ready money in the country is devoted to agriculture, the mainstay of the Dominion.

Better Service

There was a time when a small country branch of a bank in the West almost invariably loaned more money than it had on deposit at any given branch. During the present harvest, most likely that state of affairs will be very generally reversed. Prices are high, that is to say, money is the only commodity that is cheap, and no one desires to buy in a low market and sell in a high, therefore, when the farmer and rancher have sold their

products this coming fall for a high price, is precisely the time for him to take stock and consider whether he would not be well advised to invest some of his surplus earnings in the stock of a chartered bank of his own, which would make the needs of farmers and ranchers its first instead of its last care. He could make no better investment. Legislation covering chartered banks is so favorable to those banks, that no well-conducted bank can easily fail. Such bank failures as we have experienced in the Dominion, at any rate of recent years, have all been by reason of lavish support of speculative enterprises, never over-consideration of agricultural needs, indeed, some recent mergers have only saved what would have been bank failures, brought about by huge real estate loans and the like.

Would Be Popular

It must not be supposed that a farmers' and ranchers' bank would enable every grain grower and stock raiser in the country to borrow without limit at will, but there can be no question that such an enterprise would mean far more money for agricultural development than there has been heretofore, if only for the reason that a bona fide farmers' bank would be so immensely popular as to absorb a large proportion of the country's deposits, which would be well cared for, entirely within the Dominion. As a matter of fact there is no reason why the stockholders of such a bank should not appoint advisory local committees wherever branches were established, who should be able to render valuable assistance to the manager, particularly if he were a new-comer.

With a bountiful harvest there cannot be any doubt that the necessary capital could be more than subscribed and paid up in the three prairie provinces alone—\$1,000,000 in \$100 shares only account for 10,000 shares, and there are many hundreds of farmers and ranchers in the West, today, who could and would be glad to subscribe for not one, but several shares.

This is not a topic to be skipped over lightly, and there are certainly obstacles to consider, the chief of which would be the opposition that such an enterprise would meet from existing entrenched institutions. Prices will, sooner or later, decline, but not for several years. Russia was the granary of Europe, and Russia will not come back in 12 months, not two years, not three nor five, and it has already been stated that the time to buy is when the market is low. The money market is now low, and a good time for the farmer and rancher to buy his capital for his own bank. It will cost him less wheat, oats, cattle or hogs than ever before, or probably ever again.

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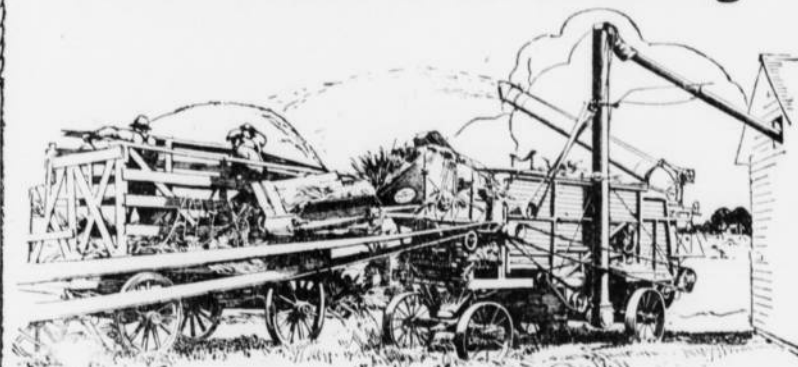
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Kindersley Political Convention

First Annual Meeting of Supporters of N.N.P. has Record Attendance. Convention Refuses to Discuss Provincial Politics.

THE first annual meeting of the supporters of the New National Policy in the federal constituency of Kindersley, Sask., was held at Rosetown, on Tuesday, August 10. The attendance was the largest on record for the constituency, 328 delegates registered, and in addition there were some 240 visitors. So successful was the convention that it was resolved by a unanimous vote to make it a yearly event. A feature of the convention was the attendance of a real farmers' band—the Clearwater band, conducted by O. P. Mendrum, secretary of Clearwater local—which broke the monotony of business routine to such good effect that the meeting subscribed over \$80 to defray its expenses.

The meeting was called to order at 11 o'clock, by R. Fenerty, president of the constituency committee, who briefly referred to the progress made by the organization, which, he said, disputed with the Last Mountain constituency the proud position of being the strongest in the province, the latter, in June, having raised \$12,924, as against \$12,693 for the Kindersley constituency. In the interval, he thought, they had probably passed the Last Mountain constituency.

Mayor Taylor, of Rosetown, gave a cordial welcome to the delegates, and stated that full arrangements had been made for their accommodation.

A resolutions committee was appointed and it brought in the following resolution in the afternoon session:

"Whereas, the present system of publicity and agitation of the New National Policy Party in this constituency is inadequate; therefore be it resolved that a publicity committee be organized to promote public speaking, that sufficient speakers might always be available."

There was considerable discussion on the resolution, all of which emphasized the need for educative propaganda and the training of local speakers. In connection with press propaganda, Rev. A. M. Wick contended that the farmers had only one press—the Grain Growers' Guide, and it was up to them to support their own paper. The resolution was carried, along with one proposed from the floor of the convention, calling for the establishment of a constituency bureau for the distribution of speakers from the various municipalities within the constituency.

In connection with the demand for increased freight rates, the following resolution was submitted:

"Resolved that this convention strongly oppose the present application of the Canadian railways for abnormal increases in freight and passenger rates. That we further recommend that the federal government take immediate steps to reduce the capitalization of the government railroads to a proper valuation, firmly believing that if such action were taken, all Canadian railways would be on a paying basis at present rates."

The resolution was carried unanimously with little discussion.

On the question of the Wheat Board the following was submitted:

"Resolved that we, the delegates appointed to attend the convention of the electors of the Kindersley constituency, do hereby strongly urge on the federal government the continuation of the Wheat Board for the handling of the wheat crop for 1920."

The resolution was carried unanimously, without discussion.

The report of the committee on organization was presented by the vice-president, E. R. Powell. In the discussion which followed his outline of the activities of the committee, R. M. Johnson, provincial secretary of the Political organization, stated that 5,900 persons had been canvassed, and of this number 5,349 declared for the New National Policy. Mr. Powell stated that there was yet a considerable area of the constituency to cover and practically nothing had been done in the towns. That work would be tackled in the pending autumn drive. As it was, he thought they had the best organized constituency in Saskatchewan, and probably the best in Canada.

The financial report, presented by E. Jones, secretary-treasurer, was gone over item by item for the satisfaction of the delegates, there being no printed copy. The amount collected as at June 15 was \$12,693, of which \$7,000 came to the constituency committee, the balance being shared between the Central office and The Grain Growers' Guide. The report was adopted and a resolution carried asking for provision of printed copies of the financial statement at future annual meetings.

Some mild excitement was evinced in the discussion upon a motion from the floor by W. M. Thrasher, that the convention request the executive of the Grain Growers' Association to proceed with the drafting of a provincial political platform, as instructed at the last general convention. It was immediately objected that the convention was not one of members of the Grain Growers' Association, but of supporters of the New National Policy; that its purpose was to discuss federal matters and not provincial matters, and that it could not interfere in what at the present time concerned the Grain Growers' Association alone. W. T. Badger, M.L.A., supported Mr. Thrasher, and claimed that the subject being political could rightly be dealt with by the convention. The chairman declared that while he was in favor of provincial action, he did not consider the motion in order. The meeting finally decided on a majority vote not to discuss the matter.

On the completion of business at the night session, short addresses were given by W. H. Harvey, M.L.A., Mrs. McNaughtan, A. M. Wick, Prof. O. B. Grimley, of Outlook College, and R. M. Johnson, secretary of the provincial political organization.

Live Wires and Baled Hay

Continued from Page 7

hay. September brought rain in abundance. Dormant grain fields took on a new lease of life and the country bloomed. A succeeding spell of warm weather cured the new stand of grass and much good winter roughage was cut. As the Quebec hay had not been procured at contract price, many of the guarantors took advantage of the association and cancelled their contracts. Things looked black for a while. Hay began to pile up in the local lumber yard, which served for a warehouse, and the directors had to pledge their personal credit in order to get an extension of their note at the bank. But the excessive length of the winter and the dire need of neighboring towns enabled them to dispose of all their holdings eventually.

At the beginning of the season the Quebecois commenced baling before the hay had been sufficiently stack-sweated. As soon as these bales were distributed a righteous howl went up from among the patrons. A wire cancelled further shipments until one of the western directors went east to supervise baling, and that difficulty was smoothed out.

The last trouble came at seeding time, when a train load of relief hay was dumped into the town and sold in competition, the principal of the local School of Agriculture acting as distributor. A quick trip to Edmonton found the department in a conciliatory state of mind, and further shipments were stopped.

The coming of grass found all the hay cleaned up and the books of the association balanced. The only regret arising out of the season's business was that so many requests from outside points had to be turned down, for it was known throughout Alberta that Claresholm had hay.

While only the name of the manager has found a place in this story, the success of the enterprise reflects credit on every one of the promoters, and indeed every one of the members, who may justly feel that on their part early decision, energy, fearless buying, and above all a splendid spirit of co-operation saved thousands of dollars for their community.

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Religion and Life

The Decline of Denominationalism—By Rev. H. D. Rams

Read John's Gospel, 17th Chapter

A FEW weeks ago there appeared in the Saskatchewan section of The Guide, a significant paragraph headed, Killed by Religion. It told how one local had been split, and its work spoiled and ultimately destroyed because of "religious" differences. No more pathetic and illuminating item has appeared in this journal for a long time. Some of us had hoped that the day had approached when the futility of "religious" controversy and the necessity for a broader spirit was evident to any man or woman endowed with a degree of intelligence. Manifestly that day has not yet dawned. So the fight is still on, the need for defining the Christian grounds for unity and for emphasizing its rightness, exists and at the risk of wearying those whose minds are convinced of the truth, we endeavor to enforce the Christian duty of united work and action.

We may be thankful for the signs of the times that encourage us. In every country of Christendom movements are arising and growing which have for their object the closing of the Christian ranks against the common foe. In conservative England the various Methodist churches are talking of union and working toward it. The great established church, the Anglican and the Wesleyan Church, with other branches of Nonconformity, have earnest advocates of union between these branches of the Christian army. While this last movement has not made very satisfactory progress to date, its existence is alone a most significant sign. Not many years ago such a possibility would have been the source of mirth to any man or woman who felt acquainted with the spirit and temper of these church bodies.

In Canada the sentiment in form of united action grows apace. In the West at least, despite such incidents as that with which this article commences, the feeling of the vast majority of the people is in advance of the official attitude of the respective churches. The actual consummation of the projected union between the three great churches, the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational, lags, for reasons into which it does not become me to enter. But the ultimate solution of all difficulties is as certain as the setting of the sun. And after that union, further progress is possible, for Rev. Dr. Chown, of the Methodist Church, tells of approaches on the subject by both Anglicans and Baptists. It may be that Canada will show the world a great object lesson of Christian unity some day. Such a vision calls for service to make it actual. We can all help in that direction.

The signs of the times point to the decline of denominationalism and the growth of Christian unity. It is high time that this embodiment of the mind of our common Master was brought about. Too long has the strife of tongues and the clash of creeds made the Christian Church the laughing stock of the world. Too long has the great work of the Christian Church been hindered and hampered by its divisions. We are fond of quoting that "competition is the life of trade." This is an extremely doubtful doctrine in any case but it is rightly felt by any thoughtful person to be intolerable when applied to the church. The man outside—and inside too—who observes the bitterness and rancor of theological controversy is apt to say, "A plague on all your houses." This gives men a loophole of escape from the claims of Christianity, of which they readily take advantage. It is also the sincere reason why some stumble and turn away from the churches. Dr. John R. Mott declares, "An unconvinced world is the price the church is paying for a divided Christianity." Men and women of the churches, in the name of Jesus Christ, we must change that!

In western Canada the economic aspect of the question needs no urging. In small communities of a few hundred people or less, to have three or four ministers of the Gospel of Jesus com-

peting for the attention—and the support!—of the people, is a woeful waste of good money. Surely that is plain enough. And yet we all know that that anomaly exists. It is passing strange that in places where one church is overwhelmingly strong or has served the people for years, another church has to send in a minister to eat his heart out in competition and minister to the denominational vanity of a few members. Churches are engaged in proselytizing when they ought to be evangelizing. There are vast areas of our West where Christian effort is badly needed and yet constantly some church or sect sends in a man to coddle a few members and, apparently, to appropriate a few more from another church—if he can. This in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ! There is something ironic and laughable about this if it were not tragic.

The union of the Canadian churches would give an impetus to the worldwide movement such as cannot be overestimated. It would catch the imagination of Christendom. It would crystallize the growing sentiment everywhere, so that men and women would increasingly recognize that:

"We are not divided, all one body we,
One in hope and doctrine, one in charity."

Well, then, what can we do? Each one of us can emphasize at all times the essential agreement of Christendom. If all Christian people everywhere would refuse to emphasize the things on which the churches differ, would refuse to encourage even their own church when it seeks to divide a community rather than unite it, the day of union would be hastened. This does not necessarily mean substituting a so-called "union" church for a denominational one that is doing the work single-handed in a community. It does mean that increasingly, in some way or another, in the western communities one efficient Christian organization. Whatever its name, shall serve the whole people. That desirable consummation depends on us, the members and adherents of the churches on the prairie. After all, why should we strive? Do we not all love the one Saviour, the one Lord, though one man says he is of Paul and another of Cephas and another of Apollos?

The two great Victorian prophets have messages which we would do well to heed in this connection. Ruskin says: "At every moment of our lives we should be trying to find out, not in what we differ from other people but in what we agree with them." Thomas Carlyle, in his own vehement way, declares, "Are not all true men that live or that ever lived, soldiers of the same army, enlisted under Heaven's captaincy, to do battle against the same enemy—the empire of darkness and wrong? Why should we misknow one another, fight not against the enemy but against ourselves, from mere difference of uniform?"

If we are to help the unity of Christendom, we must seek increasingly the mind that was in Christ Jesus. I would advise as a cure for denominational prejudice a repeated reading of the seventeenth chapter of John. Jesus, in this farewell prayer for His disciples, and through them, for us, says four times in a brief space, "that they may be one, that they may be one." And there are hundreds of "Christian" denominations in these latter days! A strange commentary on the Christian spirit of the men and women composing the churches! The churches are, inevitably, only as worthy as the sum total of the Christian lives of their members. What testimony are we giving the world as to the value of our Christian fellowship? As we get nearer to Christ's spirit we shall get nearer to our fellow Christians. The great Jowett of Oxford, says, "Who, as he draws nearer to Christ, will not feel himself drawn toward his theological opponent?"

So, to our mind, it is a hopeful sign

Continued on Page 33

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The Countrywoman

Letter re Referendum

TO the women of the province of Alberta.—The issues at stake in the coming referendum on the question of the inter-provincial liquor trade lead us to feel that as women we have a common interest in a common cause, inasmuch as to all of us the home and the life and well-being of the child are the paramount issues in our national life.

The question to be voted upon is whether we wish to continue the shipment of alcoholic liquor for beverage purposes into the provinces which have voted to outlaw its sale within their borders, thus giving to the provinces a larger measure of autonomy in controlling the traffic than they have had heretofore.

But the real issue goes much deeper than that. We may as well recognize what the trade know full well, that we are in a fight to the finish, and every victory won simply means a trench gained and one more stronghold of the enemy taken. This vote will also say to our government and to the world at large whether we wish to place further restrictions on the traffic, or whether we wish to reinstate it in the province.

This is the first time the women of the province have had a chance to vote upon a distinctly moral issue. How will we face the responsibility? No great victory is accomplished in these days without organization, and we would urge our women members to take note of this. In every place, see that there are women members of the general organization in your town or community, but if greater effort than this is needed to ensure getting out the women's vote, then let the women band together for this purpose, utilizing any existing organizations as units through which you work, but co-operating under a common leadership. Appoint your captains and your sub-captains and district your whole territory. Give to each sub-captain the responsibility of—say, from four to six families, and expect her to see that the women in these families receive plenty of literature, that they register and have their names on the voter's list and that they get out to vote.

For further particulars re organization apply to the head office of your own society. This is work worth any effort you may put into it.

Signed—Isabel Nobel, pres. Women's Institutes; Marian L. Sears, pres. U.F.W.A.; Louise C. McKinney, pres. W.C.T.U.

What Nursing Profession Needs

Most of the farm women's organizations, in their local meetings and at the annual conventions, have discussed this question of getting adequate nursing facilities for the people of the farms. It is true that there are far too few trained nurses to supply the demand. Training schools say they cannot get enough probationers; for some reason the profession is not popular. Then the fact remains that for the great body of the middle-class a trained nurse is too expensive, and that also in a great many cases the highly-trained nurse is not necessary. Women's conventions have been considering nurse aids, or auxiliary nurses, where less training is necessary, and yet the person so trained is sufficiently qualified to take charge of the more common illnesses.

It is interesting to note what The Journal of the American Medical Association has to say on this question. "The war and the epidemic of influenza, with the consequent scarcity of nurses, have acutely drawn attention to the trained nurse and to the fact that she does not supply the suitable agent for ministering to the large body of the ill. What are the requirements of a capable, skilled nurse, a physician's assistant? First, a right personality; without this she is hopeless. Then intelligence, by which we mean a readiness of comprehension and understanding. Further, she should be of fair education, able to make herself understood, to write, to read, to reason. Lastly, she should have had training of sufficient length, probably one year, in a good hospital. This training should teach her the proper bed care of the ill, the pre-

paration of food, the management of the patient—not his illness—and the methods of administering drugs and other remedial agents. She should learn enough of anatomy so that she will not, with her hypodermic syringe, enter the brachial artery; she should know enough of symptomatology to sense the possible significance of blood in the stool or of abdominal pain in typhoid; she should know enough pathology so that she will not wilfully violate the physician's orders against massaging a thrombosed femoral vein; she should have enough theoretical and practical training in bacteriology so that aseptic methods are to her, through her grasp of the reasons underlying them, methods to be scrupulously followed.

"It goes without saying that other things—personality, native intelligence, etc., being equal—the college or high school graduate will grasp these facts



Getting Wise

By Margaret Minaker

"Open your mouth and shut your eyes. And I'll give you something to make you wise."

That's what Jimmy said, you see. I thought he had a treat for me. But when my mouth was open wide, He popped a fuzzy worm inside.

Then, when he sputtered in surprise, He laughed, and yelled, "Now, ain't you wise?"

You may be sure that I have been, Since that old fuzzy worm went in; For now I know it's always wise To shut your mouth and open your eyes.

more readily, and will, to this extent, be the more competent nurse. But such super-knowledge is not necessary. For 90 per cent. of cases of illness a skilled nurse with the characteristics just enumerated and with one year's training will answer fully as well and will fit into the average household better. She will be a true physician's assistant and will be a household helper, not too proud to assist in the kitchen or even to help care for the baby. If this is true, why should not this capable woman of ordinary but sufficient ability and training be allowed to practice her profession, licensed by the state and earning an honorable livelihood?

"There is a place for the highly-trained nurse, the registered nurse of today. From their ranks will come the superintendents of the training schools of various grades, the head nurse in our hospitals, the nurses in our operating rooms, nurses for cases of special severity of complication, and the teachers of nurses. Let the training schools preserve their high ideals, though there may be question as to the necessity or wisdom of requiring even a high school degree for admission or a three years' course of training except in special cases for postgraduate work. For her own good let the nurse be a little less

autocratic, a little less dictatorial, a little more human. Non ministrari sed ministrare is as good a motto for a training school as for a woman's college. The trained nurse, from having been a luxury, has become a public necessity, like the telephone and railroad. Should not methods less like those of selfish private ownership give way to those wherein service to the sick public is the paramount aim?"

Farm Tours

Many of the progressive communities in the United States have inaugurated the farm-tour idea. Of course they are mostly conducted for the benefit of the men of the farm but the home demonstration agents are beginning to impress on the women of the farms that there is an education in farm tours for them as well. Automobiles of neighbors gather at the most progressive and best-equipped farm in the community and study the owner's methods of farming, how he produces the hogs that get the top price, how he houses them, what he feeds them, how long, etc. They examine his alfalfa crop, and his summerfallow, and find out how he keeps down sow-thistle, and in the discussion of the day productive agriculture gets a proper kind of boost.

Women are adopting the idea. They are studying in the best-equipped home a science that will make their work easier. They go to Mrs. Smith's home and find how she made the butter that took the prize at the fair. They go to Mrs. Jones' home and study her cellar appointments. When all the women of the community do this studying and observing together, and discuss their own problems then and there, there is bound to be much assistance given and received. In those communities where the women's clubs meet at the various homes there is ample opportunity for this work by making it a part of the club program.

The Drumheller Hospital

Very recently there was opened, in Drumheller, what must prove to be a permanent memorial to the progressiveness of the Alberta health policy, the Drumheller Municipal Hospital. This is the finest single achievement of the late Hon. A. G. McKay, during his term as minister of health, but in his work he had the active co-operation of the farmers in the hospital area, the townspeople, mine workers, in fact, of all the people in any way interested in the hospital scheme.

The new hospital will serve the special needs of each class of workers in a very complete way, and the burden of financing has been equitably apportioned among the three classes of taxpayers without strife. Although the hospital will not be entirely free, the scale of fees is so low as to be nominal, the greater part of the expense being spread over the entire community. It will be governed by a board responsible to the electorate, under the general supervision of the provincial minister of health. The maximum accommodation of the institution is 65 beds. It has a fine surgery department, which is especially necessary in a mining district, with nearly one per cent. of industrial casualties annually; excellent accommodation for maternity cases and all the other requisites of a properly-equipped hospital of this size.

Child Welfare Clinics

It must be gratifying to those who have worked so hard for the establishment of child welfare clinics to know how popular they are proving once they are established. Dr. Seymour recently stated that the demand for the services of the Saskatchewan bureau of public health for the operation of child welfare conferences has increased to such an extent throughout the province that the staff has been unable to comply with all the requests which have been received this year. Dr. Seymour said that next year he hoped to be able to provide for an increase in the staff of his department, sufficient to enable them to conduct all the child welfare clinics which may be requested. At these clinics defects

of children are pointed out to parents with a suggestion as to how they should be remedied. It is the intention three months later to follow up the work of the clinic by ascertaining whether the parents have carried out the recommendations. In cases where for financial reasons the necessary work has not been done, some provision will be made by the bureau.

The New Hospital for Empress

Following consultations which have taken place during the past few months, the formation of the new hospital district of Empress is definitely announced in an order issued by Hon. C. R. Mitchell, minister of public health, this week. The order stated that all requirements and revisions of the Municipal Hospital Act with respect to the organization of a municipal hospital district have been substantially complied with.

The new district includes the village of Empress and a large surrounding area.

New Home for Infirm

Tenders have been called for the construction of a hospital for the infirm of the province of Saskatchewan at Wolseley, and will be opened by the minister of public works, on Thursday, August 19. The infirm of the province are now cared for at the old Victoria hospital building, in Regina.

The building to be erected at Wolseley will be 124 feet by 62 feet and two stories high. It will be of brick construction with fire-proof floors, steam heated, and will be along the very latest lines for this type of building, with diet kitchens on the first and second floors. It will be most attractively located on a beautifully-treed lot between Richmond and Water streets, adjoining the small artificial lake in Wolseley. The heating plant, laundry and stock rooms and the dining-room for the staff and inmates will be in the basement. The staff will occupy the existing building on the property, formerly used as a boys' detention home. This building will be changed over and will be connected by a covered, closed-in corridor with the new building.

There will be 13 dormitories in the new hospital, with rooms for matron, attendants, office, visitors, and day-room. There are close to 40 patients in the present hospital for the infirm in this city, and these will be transferred to the new building as soon as it is completed.

History and Wars

From the Farmers' Sun, Toronto

It is now generally admitted that international hatred and the seeds of future wars are sown in the schools. Text books, especially histories, are usually written from a biased standpoint, with the result that children of an impressionable age get an entirely distorted viewpoint of other countries, as well as of their own. According to the average history, one's own country can do no wrong; its rulers have never made a mistake, and in each quarrel your land was in the right and the other nation was in the wrong.

In many countries an effort is being put forth to overcome these objectional features. Men are trying to have histories written in the spirit of conciliation and international goodwill, instead of being biased. They are urging that the other country's side of the case be fairly presented. In the United States, Owen Wister is making a special plea for a fairer account of the relations between his country and Great Britain. He points out that the histories of the United States have taught the children of that country for nearly 150 years to hate Great Britain, although the two peoples speak the same language, are joint inheritors of the same glorious literature, and possess the same ideals. Simply because a German autocratic king blundered and tried to coerce the 13 colonies is no reason why two nations should hate one another for all time.

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Farm Women's Clubs

Miss Archibald's Tour

THE writer has recently had a very happy experience when visiting a number of U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. locals in the vicinity of Ponoka and Lacombe, in the Blindman and its tributary valleys. Frequently the gatherings took place in the homes of the members, sometimes in the school or the hall. In a number of locals I listened with pleasure to the discussion of plans for school fairs, hot school lunches, junior branches for the young people, medical inspection of the school children, etc., and was deeply impressed with the value of organization, a systematic way of working together. In some districts the community hall stands a monument to the effective co-operation of the farmers. Pre-eminent in this respect is the district of Lockhart, whose fine hall, well equipped, was built entirely by voluntary effort. Grouped near it are the school and church, with the post office not far distant, making quite a community centre. The farmers of this valley also own a threshing machine co-operatively. A number of locals had just completed successful membership drives, prominent among these, Sunset U.F.A. and Bentley U.F.W.A. Increasing membership and enthusiasm go hand in hand. Also at Rimbey, Rose Leaf and Eastside, splendid work is being accomplished.—Anna M. Archibald.

Helped By Outsiders

Doondale U.F.W.A. had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. Harris, director for Medicine Hat constituency, and Mr. Iverson. A large crowd attended the meeting and listened with keen interest to both speakers. Mr. Iverson gave an interesting address, making it clear to all that we must organize to gain results. Mr. Harris hit right out from the shoulder and drove his points home with characteristic force. We needed a stimulant of some kind here and one could not ask for a better one than to listen to Mr. Harris and Mr. Iverson.—Mrs. T. Flaherty, secretary, Doondale U.F.W.A.

Queenstown Notes

At the April meeting of the Queenstown U.F.W.A. it was decided to have Decoration Day on May 29, when a general clean up of the cemetery is to take place, after which supper will be served in the hall. Following that, the usual meeting will be held at which the liquor question is to be discussed. A membership drive has been instituted. A reduced membership fee of \$1.50 is offered as an inducement, the losing side to give a real good supper to the winners.—M. L. McCabe, secretary, U.F.W.A.

Club Briefs

We are interested in every line that is beneficial to the farming community. We have experienced two years of drought, therefore, find it trying times for funds to carry out our work, and so are unable to progress as fast as we would like, but we are looking forward to better times in the near future. We hope to build a U.F.A. hall soon and to enlarge our membership. Leduc U.F.W.A. is getting busy on plans for a rest room.—Mrs. E. J. Southwick, secretary.

We have just been organizing since March, 1919, but we have had several very successful entertainments such as a dance, picnic, and whist drive at which we also added considerable to our treasury. We did not, however, allow this money to lie idle but with it purchased prizes such as a baseball set and a croquet set for the school who could show the largest number of trophies in the way of gopher tails. We also took an active part in Oyen fair and we were enabled to send our quota of delegates to the convention. We have organized two junior branches. I may add that we have a travelling library and bookcase, and that we hope to have done twice as much by the time of our next annual meeting.—Mrs. Eli Budd, secretary.

Mrs. Gerald King, secretary Thorn-

cliffe, reports: "We do not reach out perhaps and do the community work we should, but we have good times at our meetings, and hope for greater enthusiasm after the convention. We feel, however, that there is a spirit of awakening to the vital topics of the day for our members expressed a desire for enlightenment on politics, and definite plans were made for their study."

Last summer we found ourselves without a meeting place, and for other reasons several of the members have been unable to attend, so we decided that for the present the best thing to do was to disband our U.F.W.A. local and let those who wished join the U.F.A. In fact, I believe that is the preference of the majority of our members.—Mrs. W. D. Alright, Beaverlodge.

Warner U.F.W.A. is looking forward to a meeting place in the Kelsey Hall, now under construction. We are planning programs for our meetings, so we hope for a good year's work.—Miss Nellie Warner, secretary.

We have some splendid men as new officers in the men's local, and we hope much for 1920. I am ready to do anything in my power to forward the farmers' political movement, which I believe is most essential now.—Mrs. P. H. Thoreson, secretary, Grande Prairie U.F.W.A. local.

Arnold local is studying the question of improved rural schools, particularly the consolidated schools. We are planning a series of short debates for our regular meetings.

The Waterhole U.F.W.A. had the benefit of a most interesting and instructive talk and demonstration, by one of the district nurses, on first aid. We hoped to send a delegate to the convention, but the farmers here are so busy hauling grain that we women have to attend the farms, and besides, until we get the railroad (E.D. and B.C.), which was promised us at the last election, it will be almost impossible for us to attend the conventions.—Mrs. D. M. Kennedy, secretary.

A very successful chicken supper was given recently, under the auspices of the Battle Bend U.F.W.A. The weather being ideal the attendance was large, and following a delicious supper, dancing was enjoyed during the remainder of the evening. Altogether, everything went on splendidly, and we cleared a little over \$50.

Mrs. Jean Field, of Kinuso, director for West Edmonton constituency, has just completed a series of organization meetings, accompanied part of the time by Wm. Irvine. Two organization reports have already been received as a result of Mrs. Field's visit, and it is expected that a number more will follow.

A report of the organization of the Clyde U.F.W.A. has just been received. Mrs. Parton was elected president and Mrs. J. T. Taylor, secretary. The charter membership numbers ten.

Mrs. W. Elliot and Mrs. N. R. Hepner were elected president and secretary, respectively, of the new Busby U.F.W.A. local. The ladies expect to add more new members at the next meeting, and look forward to a strong local.

With the assistance of C. H. Harris, U.F.A. director for Medicine Hat constituency, a large U.F.W.A. local has been organized at Pondant D'Crielle. The membership roll numbers 24. Mrs. Ella S. Crawford was elected president and Mrs. Hester Swanson, secretary.

As a result of an organization trip undertaken by Mrs. A. Conquergood, C. H. Harris, F. C. Henry and Mrs. Henry, several new U.F.W.A.'s were added to the list. Women's locals were formed at Irvine, Hilda and Vale, and the juniors were brought into the organization at Hayeroff.

The subject for discussion at Grassy Lake U.F.W.A., at the July meeting, was the preparation of cold food for hot

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weather. A number of splendid recipes were given by the members on the preparation of foods for hot weather. It was decided to have the provincial president visit us during July, if a suitable date could be arranged. Mrs. Davidson, of Lethbridge, is to address our next meeting, subject, Canning of Fruit and Vegetables.—Mrs. C. McNabb, secretary, Grassy Lake, U.F.W.A.

Mrs. E. Price, director for Red Deer federal constituency, had the pleasure of visiting three U.F.W.A. locals recently, and reports flourishing conditions at each. A junior local was organized in connection with Gough Lake U.F.W.A. At Bye Moor a strawberry social and dance was in progress, at which over 100 were in attendance.

The Wheatheaf U.F.W.A. and U.F.A. held their picnic, and it was a great success, although the roads were not in Al condition owing to rain. Sports and baseball games were very much enjoyed, the most exciting event being the girls' baseball game. The men were charged 50 cents to cover expenses, and everybody enjoyed their supper.—Mrs. Alice Botheras, secretary, Wheatheaf, U.F.W.A.

This season we are purchasing our fruit co-operatively, and some of the time was taken from the last meeting to get in the orders. Plans are now underway for our big U.F.A. picnic.—Mrs. W. F. Redmond, secretary, Sunnyvale, U.F.W.A.

We had a membership drive and added quite a few new members. Dues are being sent in for 33 members, today.—Mrs. Della Nordstrom, secretary, Camrose, U.F.W.A.

Our last meeting was the best we have ever had. We always serve lunch at the close of the meetings, thus having a social after-meeting. Our picnic was splendid. Although it rained all day, we held the picnic in the schoolhouse, and the sun shone inside, at any rate.—Mrs. E. L. Rathbone, Pine Bluff.

Mrs. Jean Field, director for West Edmonton constituency, who has just completed an organization trip, reports the organization of two new locals. Clyde local was organized on July 12, and is composed of ten charter members. Mrs. Parton was elected president and Mrs. J. T. Taylor, secretary. Busby local also starts with a membership of ten, but is already making an effort to increase their numbers. Mrs. W. Elliot is the president and Mrs. N. R. Hepner, secretary.

The program and dance we held recently was a complete success. The net proceeds were about \$121. We also sold ice cream, lemonade, oranges and soft drinks, which brought us a goodly sum.—Mrs. A. D. Andrews, secretary, Rolling Green U.F.W.A.

The Camrose U.F.W.A. very successfully combined business with pleasure by serving ice-cream cones, lemonade and orangeade, and fruits, to the delegates at the Victoria District Political Association. The booth, which displayed a large "United Farm Women of Alberta" sign, was located at the rear of the theatre, so that the delegates could enjoy the refreshments without missing any of the business. In addition to this an excellent concert and lunch was given on the evening of July 8.

On the evening of July 8, the Grand Meadow U.F.W.A. local had as a guest Miss Anna M. Archibald, former secretary of the U.F.W.A. Miss Archibald reports a very flourishing local at this point. The local has done a great deal in co-operation with other locals to establish a rest room in Ponoka, which will be a great boon to farm women in the neighborhood. A short time ago they were also successful in organizing a Junior U.F.A., under the excellent supervision of Mrs. Myers.

A new local, consisting of 28 members, was organized recently at Lakeside schoolhouse, near Lacombe. Mrs. P. A. Switzer was elected president and Mrs. R. R. McIntosh, secretary. The name chosen for the local is "Lakeside."—Mrs. R. R. McIntosh, secretary, Lakeside U.F.W.A.

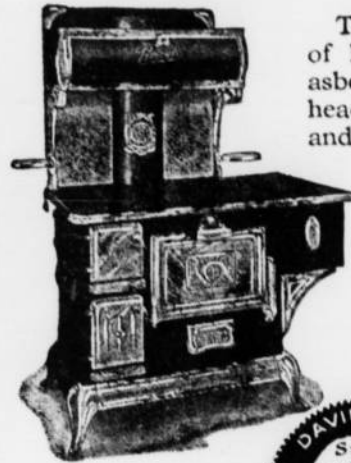


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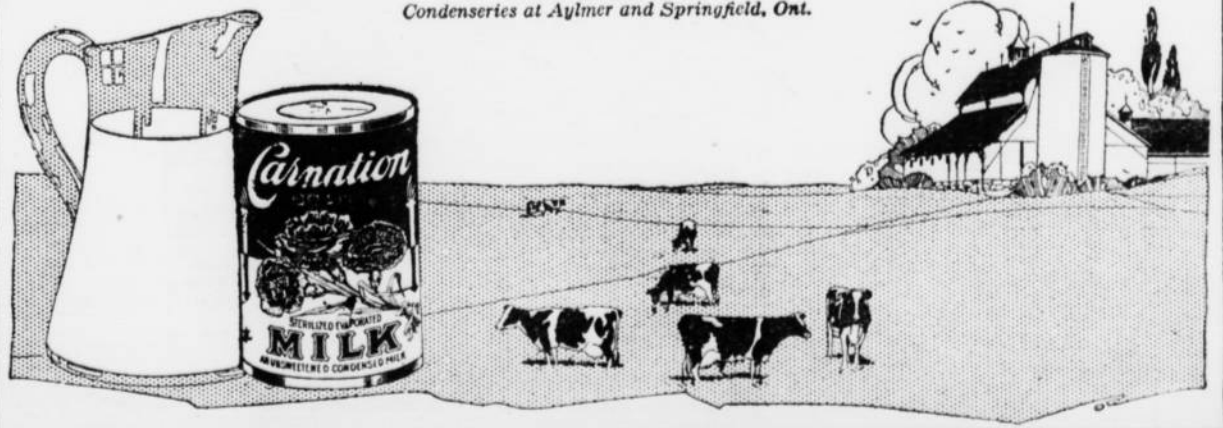
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Value of Fresh Vegetables as Foods.

In the days when Columbus sailed the ocean blue it took many weeks to cross the Atlantic, so it was necessary for travellers to exist chiefly upon salted foods. The result was that many people took a disease called scurvy. When they were able to obtain fresh fruits and vegetables they recovered, which proves that a varied diet is necessary for health.

With the exceptions of a few kinds of vegetables, this class of food does not contain much nourishment. Some of them contain sugar or starch and some are useful for muscle building, but on the whole they are valued mainly for giving flavor and bulk and variety in the diet, as well as for being useful as body regulators. All vegetables contain a certain amount of mineral matter which is absolutely necessary if the human machine is to be kept in good running order. Examples of these substances are iron, lime, phosphorus and potassium. In raw vegetables are found valuable materials called vitamins without which the body cannot operate. These vitamins are largely destroyed in cooking.

Preparation of Vegetables for Cooking

All garden produce should be used fresh. If vegetables are wilted they should be soaked in cold water to restore their crispness, but as a general rule it is unwise to let them stand in water as some of the mineral salts are dissolved by the water.

Thorough cleaning is necessary, for even if the vegetables look clean there may be insect poison or insect eggs clinging to them. A small brush is excellent for cleansing purposes as it is able to reach all corners and crevices. Spinach should be freed from grit by lifting it from one pail of water to another which allows the soil to settle to the bottom of the pail. Cauliflowers and cabbage should be soaked for thirty minutes in a solution of salt water before cooking.

Cooking of Garden Produce

One aim in cooking this class of food is to prevent all possible waste. This is best done by cooking vegetables whole whenever possible. When they are cut into small pieces more surface is exposed which results in greater loss of food value.

It is a good plan to cook potatoes in their skins after thoroughly scrubbing them. The best part of a potato which is next the skin, is often removed by careless paring. When they are cooked "in their jackets" and are peeled afterwards nothing but the skin comes off and much valuable food material is saved. Each member of the family can remove the peeling from his potatoes at the table or the whole panful can be peeled before the meal is served.

Better results are obtained when boiling water is used for cooking vegetables than when they are placed on the fire in cold water. The pan should not be put on a part of the stove that is very hot as vigorous boiling tends to break up vegetables and causes them to lose their shape. It is well to remember that the temperature of water that boils hard is no higher than that which is bubbling gently. Vegetables cook better if placed in just enough water to cover them. The liquid drained from them after cooking should

be saved for making vegetable sauces or cream soups, except in the case of potatoes or strongly flavored vegetables, such as cabbage or cauliflowers.

When Should Salt be Added?

This question is one that is frequently asked. The best time to add the seasoning is about 10 minutes before the cooking is finished. Salt added at the commencement of the cooking is apt to make the vegetables soggy. Two teaspoons salt to each quart of water is the correct proportion to use, but as people's taste varies the amount of seasoning used differs.

Strongly-Flavored Vegetables

Cabbage, onions, and other strongly-flavored vegetables can be cooked without unpleasant odors resulting if they are simmered gently without a lid on the pan. If the steam is allowed to pass off continually their odor is less noticeable than when it escapes occasionally in bursts.

Green vegetables retain their color better if cooked uncovered.

The Use of a Steamer

Too few people employ a steamer for cooking garden produce. Considerable nutritive material is saved which is frequently lost when boiling is used. By utilizing a steamer peas become a new food, string beans develop unsuspected possibilities, potatoes are mealy and delicious, asparagus, beets and the whole gamut of others become so tempting that the family likes this valuable class of food more than ever. As far as seasoning is concerned nothing more is needed than a judicious amount of salt, a little pepper and butter or good margarine. A small grating of nutmeg makes a nice addition to spinach. Occasionally a dash of mint may be used with peas or carrots. Parsley finely chopped can be added sparingly with all vegetables.

As a rule it takes a third longer to steam vegetables than it does to boil them but the results are such that no one minds the extra time.

White Sauce for Vegetables

1 tablespoon fat
1½ tablespoons flour
½ teaspoon salt
Pepper
½ cup vegetable stock
and ½ cup milk or
1 cup milk

Melt the fat in a "double boiler," add flour and seasonings and stir well together. Add milk, stirring constantly to prevent lumping until the mixture thickens. Cook until there is no taste of raw starch.

Vegetable stock is the liquor in which vegetables are boiled. This sauce is valuable for "creaming" or scalloping vegetables.

Curried Vegetables

Various combinations of vegetables may be used in making this dish, such as two cups cooked string beans, one cup diced turnips, ½ cup cooked carrots, two cups diced potatoes or boiled rice. To them should be added an onion cooked for five minutes in two tablespoons fat. Then



Peas in Carrot Ring

add one tablespoon lemon juice and ½ teaspoon curry powder dissolved in a little cold water and diluted with one cup boiling water. Cook gently for 10 or 15 minutes. Serve with or without cold meat, or with any kind of fish. The curried vegetables may also be served with slices of hard-cooked egg as a garnish. Half cup coconut is an excellent addition.

Baked Spinach or Swiss Chard

3 cups cooked chopped greens
Salt and pepper to taste
¼ cup grated cheese
Few grains nutmeg
2 eggs
3 tablespoons shortening
1 cup white sauce
Dry bread crumbs

Combine the spinach and fat and boil gently for five minutes. Then stir in the cheese seasonings, white sauce and the yolks of eggs, well beaten. Fold in the stiffly-beaten whites of eggs and transfer

the mixture to a baking dish which has been well greased and coated with bread crumbs. Set the dish in a pan of hot water and bake three-quarters of an hour in a moderate oven. The mixture may also be steamed if desired.

Cauliflower, Western Style

1 cauliflower
2 tablespoons fat
3 tablespoons flour
1/4 teaspoon salt
1 cup milk
Few grains cayenne
1/2 cup crumbs
1/2 cup walnuts

Remove outside leaves from cauliflower and soak in cold salted water one half-hour. Drain and cook gently in boiling salted water till tender. Do not allow it to cook to pieces. When done drain, and place the head of cauliflower right side up in a greased baking dish. Prepare a sauce by melting the fat, adding the flour, salt and milk. Cook in a double boiler, stirring constantly until the mixture thickens. Cease stirring and cook until there is no taste of raw starch left. Pour the sauce over the cauliflower and sprinkle with a little cayenne. Chop the walnuts very fine and mix with crumbs. Spread over the top and bake in a hot oven till delicately browned.

Brussels Sprouts

2 cups boiled Brussels sprouts
3 slices bacon
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 cup stewed tomato

Cut the bacon in small pieces and fry until sufficient fat is fried out to cover the bottom of the pan. Add the Brussels sprouts and salt and fry for a few minutes. Add the tomatoes, bring to the boiling point and serve. String beans are also delicious served this way.

Beets in Tamalpais Sauce

6 medium-sized beets
2 tablespoons fat
1/2 cup vinegar
3 tablespoons flour
1/2 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons brown sugar
1/2 cup hot water

Boil the beets until tender, peel and slice. Melt the fat, add the flour, salt, hot water and vinegar. Cook in a double boiler until there is no taste of raw starch left, stirring constantly. Pour onto the hot beets and serve.

Boiled Cabbage, Ranch Style

1 small cabbage
1/4 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup vinegar
1 cup seedless raisins

Soak the cabbage for 30 minutes in cold, salted water. Drain, shred and cook uncovered in a large quantity of gently boiling salted water till tender. Drain again and add salt, vinegar, butter and raisins. Cover and cook over a low fire for 10 minutes or until raisins are plump.

How To Boil Lettuce

Lettuce which is too old for salad may be boiled and served with a white sauce and hard cooked eggs.

Wash the outer leaves and shred one-half inch wide by rolling them up and cutting with scissors. Place in a covered saucepan with a very little water and boil gently for 20 minutes. Drain and cover with a white sauce. Garnish with hard-cooked eggs.

Peas in Carrot Ring

Clean and dice enough carrots to make 2 1/2 cups. Cook until tender in boiling water. Salt 10 minutes before done. Drain and rub through a sieve. Add one tablespoon each of flour and fat, one egg well beaten, 1/2 teaspoon salt and 1/4 teaspoon pepper. Press into a greased ring-shaped mold and cover with greased paper. Steam 20 minutes. Turn onto a plate and fill the centre with cooked peas. Garnish with parsley.

Asparagus With Eggs

Cook Asparagus tips in gently boiling water. Drain and place in a baking dish. Beat four eggs until light and add to them two tablespoons butter and one teaspoon salt. Pour this over the asparagus and place the baking dish into the oven for three or four minutes or until the egg begins to set. Serve hot on toast.

Scalloped Potatoes, No. 1

Wash, pare and rinse four medium potatoes. Cut in 1/4 inch slices. Place in layers in a greased baking dish, sprinkling each layer with salt and pepper. Dredge with flour and dot over with small pieces of butter. Add hot milk until it may be seen through the top layer. Bake one hour in a moderate oven or until potatoes are tender.

Scalloped Potatoes, No. 2

To one cup white sauce add two cups cold boiled potatoes, sliced or cut in dice. Turn into a greased baking dish and cover with 1 1/2 cups buttered crumbs. Brown in a hot oven.



OVER 100 Different Ways of Preparing Macaroni

Here are a few:

Macaroni with Minced Meat

—Mix boiled Macaroni with any left-over minced meat. Moisten with gravy. Heat thoroughly. Sprinkle with chopped parsley.

Scalloped Macaroni with Ripe Tomatoes

—Put alternate layers of boiled Macaroni and sliced ripe tomatoes, salt and pepper and dots of butter or oleo, in a bake dish. Put a layer of buttered crumbs on top. Bake in a slow oven for an hour.

Macaroni Soup

—Broken pieces of Macaroni are added to any boiling soup stock and cooked till soft.

Baked Macaroni with Peanut Butter—Put 2 cups boiled Macaroni in a greased baking dish. Heat 2 cups milk in a double boiler. Add gradually to 3 1/2 tablespoons peanut butter and 1 teaspoon salt. Pour over the Macaroni, cover. Cook in a slow oven 45 minutes. Sprinkle with 1/2 cup buttered crumbs. Brown. Serve hot.

Scalloped Corn and Spaghetti—Put in a bake dish alternate layers of canned corn, boiled spaghetti, salt, pepper and dots of butter or oleo. Pour over a custard made of 1 beaten egg and 1 1/2 cups of hot milk. Put buttered crumbs on top. Bake till firm, in a moderate oven.

Macaroni with Cheese—1 pint boiled Macaroni; Salt, pepper; 1 cup thin white sauce; 1 cup grated cheese. Put Macaroni and cheese in layers in bake dish, moisten with white sauce. Cover with buttered crumbs. Bake till hot and brown.

Macaroni Cheese Custard—1 package Macaroni boiled; 6 tablespoons grated cheese; 1 pint milk; 1/2 teaspoon salt and pepper; 4 tablespoons butter; 2 eggs. Put Macaroni in baking dish. Grate cheese over it. Mix beaten eggs, salt, pepper and hot milk. Pour over Macaroni. Bake one half hour.

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5



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The Doo Dads in the Park

When the terrible heat wave struck the Wonderland of Doo, all business was suspended, that is, all but the business of getting into mischief. But after all the chief business of the Doo Dads seems to be getting into mischief, doesn't it? The Doo Dads all repaired to the park. Some of them are dozing in the shade of the deep, dark forest, but others are enjoying themselves around the fountain. The fountain, is a wonderful work of the art of the Doo Dads. It represents the Doo Dad cupid, and is spouting water to a great height. One silly old fellow, who must be in his dotage, is fishing. He must be blind, too, for he mistakes the spray on the fountain for a shower of rain.

One of the little fellows has shied a stone into the water, and splashed it over Percy Haw Haw, who is out in all his summer finery. Sleepy Sam is asleep in bed, only it is a flower bed this time. He will be rudely awakened if that young Doo Dad can provoke the goat to butt him. The Doo Dads are not superstitious. They do not believe

in signs, for see how they are picking the flowers which the sign tells them not to pick.

Flannelfeet, the Cop, is so lazy with the heat, that he will not arrest them, but the gardener, who sees his flower bed ruined, will make it still hotter for them when he gets after them with his hoe.

The dog has sense enough to plunge into the fountain and get cooled off. By the time he gets himself well shaken Old Doe will look as though he has been in the water, too. Old man Grouch, who is standing with his back to the water is in for a ducking. It is a good thing for that Doo Dad with roller skates that old man Grouch was in the way, for otherwise he would have skated right into the water.

If the Doo Dads you see were all as sensible as those who are dozing in the shade they would be dozing in the shade, too. In that case, however, they would not be up to the amusing antics with which they entertain us.

Religion and Life

Continued from Page 25

that there are men in all our communities who are becoming very impatient with our unnecessary divisions. Really, we ought to repent of them, our divisions, in sackcloth and ashes. These divisions are a blot on the escutcheon of our professed Christendom. I know a very small prairie city with eleven different brands of religion represented in its churches. No wonder the unbeliever scoffs. Think of the energy involved in fighting to keep alive those sects, of the jealousies and strive. God forgive us!

I will finish with the testimony of a missionary as to the lesson the foreign field taught him. "I am becoming less a churchman and more a Christian. Particular tenets of my own church are falling into the back ground in view of men's need of Christ. The Kingdom of God is greater than any church and Christianity than any creed."

Wheat Board Regulations

The regulations of the Canadian Wheat Board provide that until midnight, July 31, 1920, every producer selling or delivering wheat to any licensee of the board, shall be entitled to receive participation certificates for the number of bushels sold, as provided for by the regulations of the board, and to be paid the cash payments for the wheat so sold and delivered, as provided in other regulations of the board.

Cash Tickets.—In order to obtain the registration of participation certificates in connection with wheat purchased by cash tickets, it has been necessary to produce to the board the original cash tickets. The board realizes that in some instances the original cash tickets issued in connection with wheat purchased on or before midnight, July 31, 1920, may be outstanding after that time and date, and licensees are hereby informed that in such cases the board will register participation certificates in the name of the producer against the duplicate cash tickets; the application for such registration must be made in all cases on or before midnight, August 21, 1920.

Storage Tickets.—Regulation 123 of the board provides that all wheat grown in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta stored by licensees as at midnight, July 31, 1920, for producers and others, shall be delivered to the board on or before the 15th day of August, 1920, in store at public terminal elevator located at Fort William or Port Arthur, Ontario.

Licensees are advised that on all stored wheat (stored prior to midnight July 31, 1920), delivered to the board and against which licensees have outstanding storage tickets as at that time and date, settlement must be made with the producer on the basis of the cash payments as determined by the regulations of the board as at July 31, 1920, and a participation certificate issued in the name of the producer; the application for such registration must be made to the board in all cases on or before midnight, August 21, 1920.

Mange Area Abolished

Stockmen will register general satisfaction at the order from Ottawa, dated August 5, which does away with the mange area. For many years men with herds absolutely clean have been subjected to much annoyance and financial loss because their farms or ranches happened to be located within the area supposed to be infested. It is evident from the Ottawa despatch that the work during the past two general dips must have been satisfactory, or the release would not have been obtained.

The plan for the future will be to confine mange embargoes to the actual and particular districts where outbreaks become manifest, and the practice of regular dipping will be here carried out until the plague is eradicated.



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HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG, MAN. 94

Don't Disappoint Doc Sawbones

WHEN the Doc had read what we told you last week, he phoned up, and his voice sounded quite worried and anxious. This is what he said: "What you told the boys and girls last week wasn't half enough. You just tell them this week, from me, that I am going to feel awfully disappointed if every boy and girl does not write in for that folder of mine.

I went to a lot of trouble and worked hard to get that nice folder out for them this summer. I had to work day and night for a while to get it done in time. Then look at the extra money I spent having it printed in beautiful colors, so that the boys and girls would like it better. I don't understand why they are not falling over each other to get that folder, for I think it is really fine, and any boy or girl should be proud to have me send it to them.

I am keeping track of every boy and girl sending in their name and there are some that have not sent their's in yet. So you just tell them that I am watching mighty close, and that if they don't hurry up and send me their names and addresses I am going to feel so hurt that I will go away to the boys and girls of some other country and take the Doo Dads with me.

Now, you see, it is getting to be quite serious. You surely don't want the Doc to feel so badly, you know he is quite an old man now and he likes to believe that the boys and girls think a whole lot of him. Don't disappoint him any longer, for he is waiting for your very own name and address. Get that pencil and fill out the coupon now.

DOC SAWBONES,

290 VAUGHAN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Dear Doc: Send me right away, your great big colored folder, telling about the three Doo Dad Books. I want to know how I can get these books free.—
AND GET A HUSTLE ON.

My name is.....

My P.O. is..... Prov.....

I am.....years old. Boy or girl.....

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Handy tin boxes containing 12 tablets cost but a few cents. Druggists also sell larger "Bayer" packages.

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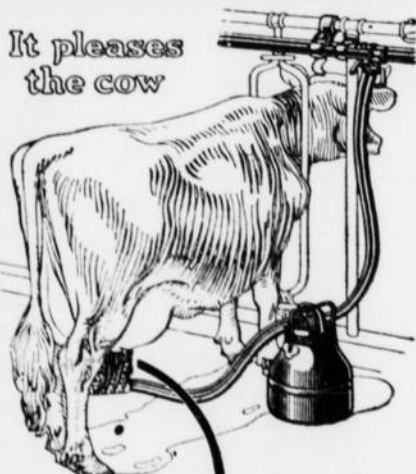
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NOTICE

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Write to nearest De Laval office for Milker
Catalog mentioning number of cows milked

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MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER

Regina Fair

Continued from Last Week

Shorthorns

The Shorthorn show at Regina was not quite as strong as at Brandon, but nevertheless brought out a fine representation of the breed. The exhibitors were: Geo. A. Arbuckle, Lemberg; Carpenter and Ross, Mansfield, Ohio; D. Salmon, Osage, Sask.; L. A. Bowes, Calgary; J. G. Barron, Carberry; Frank McBain, Harte, Man.; The Wright Farms, Drinkwater, Sask.; and one or two single entries.

Males. Aged class—1, Lancaster Lord, Barron; 2, Maxwalton Major, Carpenter and Ross; 3, Lavender Count, McBean; 4, Oakland Lad, McBean. Two-year-olds—1, Maxwalton Monarch, Carpenter and Ross; 2, Anoka Topman, Wright; 3, Kimmel Captain, Bowes; 4, Pleasant Shenley, Barron. Senior yearlings—1, Maxwalton Ornament, Carpenter and Ross; 2, Lavender Chief, Barron; 3, The Marshall, University of Saskatchewan. Junior yearlings—1, Maxwalton Evolution, Carpenter and Ross; 2, Marshall Butterfly, University of Saskatchewan; 3, Collynie

Melody 2nd, Collicutt; 2, Panama Joy 2nd, Cook; 3, May Queen Fairfax 2nd, Clifford; 4, Belle Donald 24th, Curtice. Senior calf—1, Willow Springs Purchase, Collicutt; 2, 3, Lady Panama 95th and Lady Perfection 64th, Cook; 4, Belle Donald 23rd, Curtice. Junior calf—1, 2, Perfection Lass 112th and Willow Springs Gay Lass 35th, Collicutt; 3, Belle Donald 285th, Curtice; 4, Willow Springs Melody 3rd, Collicutt.

Senior champion bull—Beau Donald 192nd; reserve, Beau Donald 215th. Junior champion—Panama 81st; reserve, Willow Springs Gay Lad 27th. Grand champion bull—Panama 81st; reserve, Beau Donald 192nd. Senior champion female—Lady Joy 2nd; reserve, Miss Joy. Junior champion female—Panama Joy; reserve, Willow Springs Melody 2nd. Grand champion female—Lady Joy 2nd; reserve, Panama Joy. Herd—1, Clifford; 2, Curtis; 3, Field. Junior herd—1, Cook; 2, Collicutt; 3, Curtice. Three calves, bred by exhibitor—1, Collicutt; 2, Clifford; 3, Cook. Get of sire—1, Cook; 2, Collicutt; 3, Curtice. Progeny of cow—1, Cook; 2, Curtice; 3, Clifford.

Aberdeen-Angus

Exhibitors. J. D. McGregor, Brandon; G. N. Buffum, Bechar, Sask.; Carpenter and Ross, Mansfield, O. Judge: Col. R. McEwen, Byron, Ont.

Males. Aged class—1, Blackcap, McGregor; 2, Prince Idyll of Maisemore, Carpenter and Ross; 3, Broadus Elcho, Buffum. Two-year-olds—Broadus Blackburn 7th, Buffum. Senior yearlings—1, Prideman of Glencarnock, McGregor. Junior calf—1, Ensign of Glencarnock 5th, McGregor; 2, Buffum.

Females. Aged class—1, Shadeland Erica 3rd, McGregor; 2, Pride of Maisemore, Carpenter and Ross; 3, 4, Ida 2nd and Ida 3rd of Fairview, Buffum. Two-year-olds—1, 3, Pride of Meadow Lawn 122nd and Elmona, Carpenter and Ross; 2, Glencarnock Beauty 3rd, McGregor; 4, Broadus Queenette 2nd, Buffum. Senior yearlings—1, Pure Pride 3rd, McGregor; 2, Blue Blood Lady of Page, McGregor; 3, Olga 2nd of White River, Carpenter and Ross. Junior yearling—1, Eliza 2nd of Swaylands, Carpenter and Ross; 2, Glencarnock Rubicon 3rd, McGregor; 3, 4, Proxilla 2nd and Broadus Elmore 4th, Buffum. Senior calf—1, Blackbird of Glencarnock 5th, McGregor; 2, 3, Blackbird 367th and Muskogee Erica 11th, Carpenter and Ross; 4, Ida 5th of Fairview, Buffum. Junior calf—1, Karama of Glencarnock 5th, McGregor.

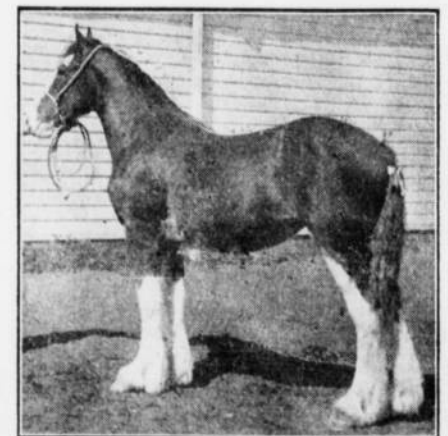
Senior and grand champion bull, Blackcap McGregor. Junior champion bull—Prideman of Glencarnock. Senior champion cow, Pride of Meadow Lawn 112th; reserve, Shadeland Erica 3rd. Junior champion female—Blackbird of Glencarnock 5th; reserve, Pure Pride 3rd. Grand champion female—Blackbird of Glencarnock 5th; reserve, Pride of Meadow Lawn 122nd.

Herd—1, McGregor; 2, Carpenter and Ross; 3, Buffum. Junior herd—1, McGregor; 2, Carpenter and Ross; 3, Buffum. Three calves, bred by exhibitor—1, McGregor. Get of sire—1, McGregor; 2, Buffum. Progeny of cow—1, McGregor; 2, Buffum.

Holsteins

Exhibitors: Thurston and Rothwell, North Regina; Joseph H. Laycock, Okotoks, Alta.; Robt. Whittleton, North Regina; A. E. Hulet, Norwich, Ont. Judge: Prof. R. Barton, McDonald College P.Q.

Males. Aged class—1, Ladoga Prince Abbecker, Hulet; 2, Korndyke Posch Pontiac, Laycock; 3, King Genista Abbecker, Whittleton. Two-year-olds—1, Sir Francy Netherland Abbecker, Thurston and Rothwell; 2, Prince Colanthus Abbecker, Hulet; 3, Bonnie Brae Carnura Lad, Laycock.



Rosetta of Killallan

Reserve Champion Clyde Female, Edmonton. N. A. Weir.

Senior yearlings—1, Count Paul Ladoga, Hulet; 2, Sylvius Calamity, Hulet; 3, Colony Canary Newman, Thurston. Junior yearlings—1, Count Paul Ladoga, Hulet; 2, Bonnie Brae Pietertje, Laycock. Senior calf, 1, Hulet; 2, Laycock; 3, Sir Alcatraz Dot Veeman, Hulet. Junior calf—King Paul Ladoga, Hulet; 2, Bonnie Brae Cornucopia Posch, Laycock; 3, Regina Colantha Lad, Thurston.

Females. Aged class—1, Our Villa Cornelia Teake and Lady Tensen Abbecker, Hulet; 2, Sylvius Calamity, Hulet; 3, Colantha Pietertje Posch, Thurston. Two-year-olds—1, Hartog Flora Tensen, Hulet; 2, Pauline Colantha Princess, Hulet; 3, Celestra Scott Francis, Thurston; 4, Island Rooker Korndyke, Rothwell. Senior yearlings—1, Aggie Sylvia, Hulet; 2, Mary Rooker Nig, Thurston and Rothwell; 3, Lady Tensen Abbecker, Hulet; 4, Bonnie



Miss Principle

By Polo Pony Stallion First Principle. Winner of four firsts and reserve champion Saddle Horse at Calgary, 1919. Bred and exhibited by R. C. O. Brown, Calgary. Present owner, Mrs. P. P. Littlewood.

Marquis, Bowes; 4, Model Prince, Barron. Senior calf—1, Maxwalton Rodney 2nd, Carpenter and Ross; 2, Field Marshall, University of Saskatchewan; 3, Augusta Stamp, Barron; 4, Nonpareil Jock, McBean.

Females. Aged class—1, Carrie's Last, Carpenter and Ross; 2, Maxwalton Mina, Carpenter and Ross; 3, Collynie Bess, Bowes; 4, Fairview Baroness Queen, Barron. Two-year-olds—1, 2, Lovely Thaxton and Strawberry Blossom 2nd, Carpenter and Ross; 3, Fairview Jubilee 5th, Barron; 4, Fairview Princess, McBean. Senior yearlings—1, Rosa Hope 20th, Barron; 2, Maxwalton Rosewood 15th, Carpenter and Ross; 3, Royal Lass, McBean; 4, Mandy 55th, Wright. Junior yearlings—1, Carpenter and Ross; 2, Duchess of Gloucester 55th, Wright; 3, Emma 70th, Wright; 4, Rosebud Heroine, Bowes. Senior calves—1, Rosebud Lass, Bowes; 2, Lavender 48th, Barron; 3, Emma 72nd, Wright; 4, Red Lady, Barron. Junior calves—1, Rosa Hope 22nd, Barron; 2, Maxwalton Gloster 24th, Carpenter and Ross; 3, Joe 13th, Wright; 4, Collynie Again, Bowes.

Junior Champion Bull—Maxwalton Evolution; reserve, Maxwalton Rodney. Senior champion bull—Maxwalton Monarch; reserve, Lancaster Lord. Grand champion bull—Maxwalton Monarch; reserve, Maxwalton Evolution. Senior champion female—Carrie's Last; reserve, Lovely Thaxton 2nd. Junior champion female—Rosa Hope 20th; reserve, Maxwalton Mina. Grand champion female—Carrie's Last; reserve, Rosa Hope 20th.

Herd—1, Carpenter and Ross; 2, Barron; 3, Bowes; 4, McBean. Junior herd—1, Carpenter and Ross; 2, Barron; 3, Bowes; 4, Wright. Three calves, bred by exhibitor—1, Barron; 2, Carpenter and Ross; 3, Bowes. Progeny of cow—1, Carpenter and Ross; 2, Barron; 3, Bowes. Get of sire—1, Carpenter and Ross; 2, Barron; 3, Bowes.

Herefords

Exhibitors: C. J. L. Field, Moosomin; Curtice Cattle Co., Shepard, Alta.; Frank Collicutt, Crossfield, Alta.; L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, Ont.; A. B. Cook, Townsend, Mont. Judge: Prof. W. H. Pew, Ravenna, O.

Males. Aged class—1, Beau Donald 192nd, Curtice; 2, Beau Perfection 48th, Curtice; 3, Cavalier, Clifford. Two-year-olds—1, 3, Beau Donald 215th and Beau Perfection 72nd, Curtice; 2, Gay Lad 2nd, Field. Senior yearlings—1, 2, Panama 81st and Panama 100th, Cook; 3, Gay Lad 3rd, Collicutt; 4, Beau Donald 223rd, Curtice. Junior yearlings—1, Beau Donald 226th, Curtice; 2, Beau Carlos 29th, Cook; 3, Willow Springs Repeat, Collicutt; 4, Danny Fairfax, Field. Senior calf—1, 2, Willow Springs Gay Lads 27th and 24th, Collicutt; 3, Panama 126th, Cook; 4, Beau Donald 227th, Curtice. Junior calf—1, 2, Cavalier Perfection and Cavalier 2nd, Clifford; 3, Beau Perfection 80th, Curtice.

Females. Aged class—1, Miss Joy, Cook; 2, Perfection Lass, Clifford; 3, Belle Donald 240th, Curtice; 4, Belle Donald 241st, Curtice; 5, Dolly Dimple, Field. Two-year-olds—1, Lady Joy 2nd, Cook; 2, Lady Armour Fairfax, Clifford; 3, Belle Donald 234th, Curtice; 4, Princess Patricia, Field. Senior yearlings—1, 2, Panama Joy and Lady Panama, Cook; 3, Perfection Lass 10th, Clifford; 4, Belle Donald 260th, Curtice. Junior yearlings—1, Willow Springs

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Brae Lyn Lily, Laycock. Junior yearlings—
1, Lady Veeman Ladoga, Hulet; 2, Abbecker Pauline Posch, Hulet; 3, Regina Johanna De Kol, Thurston; 4, Bonnie Brae Holdelay, Laycock. Senior calf—1, Madame Vale Abbecker 2nd, Hulet; 2, Bonnie Brae Lady Mercedes, Laycock; 3, Ruby Pontiac Nig, Thurston. Junior calf—1, Mercena Schierling Abbecker 2nd, Hulet; 2, 3, Bonnie Brae Mildred and Bonnie Brae Cameron Beauty, Laycock; 4, Lady Grace Abbecker, Whittleton.

Senior and grand champion bull—Ladoga Prince Abbecker. Junior champion bull—Sir Comet Ormsby. Senior and grand champion female—Our Villa Cornelia Teake. Junior champion female—Lady Veeman Ladoga.

Herd—1, Hulet; 2, Laycock. Junior herd—1, Hulet; 2, Thurston and Rothwell; 3, Laycock. Herd consisting of four calves under one year—1, Hulet; 2, Laycock. Get of sire—1, Hulet; 2, Laycock; 3, Thurston; 4, Whittleton. Progeny of cow—1, Hulet; 2, Laycock; 3, Thurston; 4, Whittleton.

Ayrshires

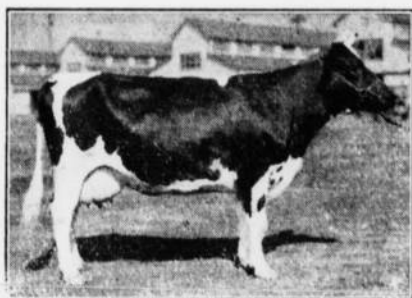
The only exhibitors in the Ayrshires were the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, and James Boden, Lacombe, Alta. The University secured first in aged bulls and also annexed the senior and grand championships. They won the class for senior heifer and were second for junior heifer. Boden had the rest of the first prizes and open and grand champion female, while the University won the junior championship. The herd prizes all went to Boden.

Jerseys

M. V. Edwards, Souris, Man., brought out a good herd of Jersey cattle, and as he was the only exhibitor of this breed he secured all the prize money.

Sheep

Southdowns. Aged ram—1, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon; 2, 3, F. T. Skinner, Indian Head. Shearling rams—1, 2, Skinner; 3, University of Saskatchewan. Ram lamb—1, 2, Skinner; 3, University of Saskatchewan. Champion ram—University of Saskatchewan. Aged ewe—1, Peter Arkell, Teeswater, Ont.; 2, 4, Skinner; 3, 5, University



Lady Tensen Abbecker

The Calgary Grand Champion Female Holstein, second at Regina. Owned by A. E. Hulet, Norwich, Ont.

of Saskatchewan. Shearling ewe—1, 4, Arkell; 2, 3, Skinner. Ewe lamb—1, 2, Skinner; 3, University of Saskatchewan. Champion ewe—Arkell. Pen—Skinner.

Shropshires. Aged ram—1, A. McEwen, Brantford, Ont.; 2, 3, Regina Jail Farm; 4, F. T. Skinner; 5, Indian Head Experimental Farm. Shearling ram—1, 2, McEwen; 3, University of Saskatchewan. Ram lamb—1, 2, McEwen; 3, 4, Indian Head Experimental Farm; 5, 6, Skinner. Champion ram—McEwen. Aged ewe—1, 2, Skinner; 3, 4, Regina Jail Farm; 5, Indian Head Experimental Farm. Shearling ewe—1, 3, McEwen; 2, 4, Skinner; 5, Regina Jail Farm. Ewe lamb—1, 2, McEwen; 3, University of Saskatchewan; 4, 5, Indian Head Experimental Farm. Champion ewe—McEwen; reserve, Skinner. Pen—1, McEwen; 2, Skinner; 3, Regina Jail Farm; 4, Indian Head Experimental Farm.

Suffolks. In the Suffolks the Canada Land and Irrigation Co., Medicine Hat, had the best of matters all through, their only competitor being the University of Saskatchewan, which secured the third place in ram lambs and second place in ewe lambs.

In the Oxford there was again some strong competition between the Western Stock Ranches, Calgary, Currie, of Airdrie, and Arkell and Sons, of Teeswater, Ont. The placings were a little changed round from previous fairs, and are as follows: Aged rams—1, 2, Arkell; 3, 4, W.S.R. Shearling ram—1, 2, W.S.R.; 3, 5, Currie; 4, Arkell. Ram lamb—1, 2, Currie; 3, 5, W.S.R.; 4, Arkell. Champion ram, Arkell. Aged ewes—1, Currie; 2, 4, Arkell; 3, 5, W.S.R. Shearling ewe—1, 3, Arkell; 2, 5, Currie; 4, W.S.R. Ewe lamb—1, 5, Currie; 2, Arkell; 3, 4, W.S.R. Champion ewe—Arkell. Pen—1, Arkell; 2, Currie; 3, W.S.R.

In Leicesters, H. J. Thompson, of Weyburn, and J. K. Thompson, of Stratford, Ont., divided matters pretty well between them, the Stratford exhibitor securing the championship on rams and ewes as well as the pen prize.

In any other pure breed of long wools, Archie C. Stewart, of Lethbridge, Currie, of Airdrie, Thomas Smith, North Battleford, and Arkell and Sons, Teeswater, divided matters up between them, while in the short wools, McEwen, of Brantford, had fully the best of matters, the University of Saskatchewan securing second place in the aged ram class.

Grades. Ewe with 1920 ram at foot—1, 2, Stewart; 3, 4, W.S.R. Shearling ewe—1, 2, W.S.R.; 3, Regina Jail Farm. Ewe Lamb—1, University of Saskatchewan; 2, 3, Stewart; 4, 5, Canada Land. Pen—1, Stewart; 2, W.S.R.; 3, Regina Jail Farm.

Continued on Page 37

Points of Efficiency

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12 ft.—15 teeth.

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6 ft.—2- and 3-horse hitch, 7 tooth.
8 ft.—4- " " " 9 "
9 ft.—4- " 6- " " 11 "



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Stiff Tooth
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CLOSING OUT SALE—160 PURE-BRED HERE-ford. Big cows in beef condition, bred to our herdfolks; at \$200 each. Fare refunded on sales of five or more. Brandon sale cancelled owing to illness. Address, Dr. Allison, Smith, 284-6th St., Medicine Hat, Alberta. Phone 2262.

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FOR SALE—REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE BOAR about year old; also few April pigs. Robert Pow, Emerson, Man. 33-2

SELLING—CHOICE REGISTERED BERK-shires, two months old, either sex, \$20 and \$25. G. Murdoch, Morningside, Alta. 33-2

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SELLING—PEDIGREED DUROC-JERSEY boars, April farrow. Beauties at \$25. F. F. Hafenbrak, Fork River, Man. 32-3

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FOR SALE—CUSHMAN COMBINATION threshing. In first-class condition. As we are buying a larger machine will give you a bargain and easy terms on this one. Write at once. Box 8, McTaggart, Sask. 33-3

SELLING—NICHOLS & SHEPARD 30 H.P. engine, 40-60 Red River separator; all in good condition. Snap. Reason for selling, poor health. Thos. Murray, Yellow Grass, Sask. 31-4

500 FT. WELL-DRILLING OUTFIT, NEW. Complete set six-inch tools, new rope, eight-horse engine. Fully equipped; ready for work. A snap for cash. John L. Loveseth, Box 242, Camrose, Alta. 31-4

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SELLING—SAWYER-MASSEY COMPOUND steam engine, 32-H.P. side mount. In first-class condition. Cheap for cash, or would exchange for cattle. E. B. Kolb, Herbert, Sask. 33-3

SELLING—COMPLETE THRESHING OUTFIT, consisting of 30-60 Titan kerosene engine and Waterloo 40-62 separator. Will sell cheap. Address Box 28, Newdale, Man. 33-2

FOR SALE—GREAT WEST SEPARATOR 36-60, with Garden City feeder. In good condition. Always shedded. A snap for \$400. P. B. Peterson, Woodlawn Farm, Midale, Sask. 33-3

FOR SALE—ONE JACKSON COMBINATION stock loader, Model 1919. Used 15 days. Good reason for selling. Address Eric Hoyer, Edenwald, Sask. 33-3

FOR SALE—RUMELY OIL-PULL ENGINE, 15-30. In A1 condition. Stock would be considered as part pay. For particulars write C. S. Higgins, Rosetown, Sask. 33-2

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WANTED—20-INCH STEEL BEAM SCRUB breaker, with trucks. Must be in good condition and priced right. W. Garnett, Carman, Man. 32-2

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH—AULTMAN-Taylor 30-60 engine and Ideal Rumely separator, 36 in. cylinder; both in good shape. Address: Box 218, Redcliff, Alta. 32-2

40-62 MINNEAPOLIS SEPARATOR, IN FIRST-class shape. Cheap for cash. Reason for selling engine too small. Charles Burwell, Gray, Sask. 32-3

FOR SALE—GOULD, SHAPLEY & MUIR 30 h.p. portable engine. Used 45 days. Two cylinders. Good threshing engine. \$500 cash. \$900 terms. Hedlin Bros., Renown, Sask. 32-2

FOR SALE, CHEAP—ONE AMERICAN-ABELL threshing engine, 40-60 Gaar-Scott separator belts and water tank. Apply Wm. Quandt, Stewart, Minn. 32-2

SELLING—25-75 CASE STEAM ENGINE. Splendid condition. A. J. Taft, Westbourne, Man. 33-4

SELLING—CASE FUEL TANK WITH HEAVY truck. Capacity, 450 gallons. \$200. F. W. Bollman, Moline, Man. 33-2

SELLING—PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 16-H.P. In good repair. Exchange cattle. E. T. Johnson, McLean, Sask. 33-2

WANTED—SEPARATOR, GOOD CONDITION for 10-20 Fordson. F. Williams, Neilburg, Sask. 33-2

WANT TO BUY 24-28 INCH SEPARATOR. Wish to sell 10-20 Mogul engine. Geo. Everdell, Halbrite, Sask.

SELLING—AULTMAN-TAYLOR 27-42 SEP-arator. Good condition. Box 134, Earl Grey, Sask. 29-6

SEVERAL SETS SIX-TON PITLESS SCALES for sale. Accurate weighing. \$150, f.o.b., Crystal City. H. C. Colter, Crystal City, Man. 30-4

SELLING—32-54 AVERY SEPARATOR, AL-most new, under cover, price right. R. E. Skeith, New Dayton, Alberta. 31-3

WANTED TO HEAR OF A GOOD THRESHING district for steam Avery outfit, or would sell reasonably. Box 111, Vanguard, Sask. 31-3

WANTED—SEPARATOR, 24-INCH CYLINDER. State particulars in first letter. Box 174, Lancer, Sask. 32-2

\$1,200 CASH TAKES HART-PARR 30-60. In good condition. Apply Wm. R. Johnson, Bountv, Sask. 32-2

SELLING—GREAT WEST SEPARATOR 29-50 Used only five seasons. Apply box 97, Sedgewick Alta. 32-2

FARM LANDS

GOOD MIXED FARMING LANDS—IN CENTRAL Alberta and Saskatchewan are rich park lands, open prairie, ready for the plow, interspersed with trees which afford excellent shelter for stock. Here grain growing, dairying and livestock raising are being carried on successfully. The country is ideal for mixed farming. The Canadian Pacific Railway is offering a large area of these fertile lands in the neighborhood of Lloydminster and Battleford. These rich districts will become the home of thousands of prosperous farmers. Near Lloydminster the world's prize oats have been grown and butter of the highest quality is made. A man can soon become independent of a farm here. These lands can be bought now at prices averaging about \$18. You pay down 10 per cent. If land is purchased under settlement conditions no further payment of principal until end of fourth year, then 16 annual payments. Interest is six per cent. Write to Allen Cameron, General Superintendent, of Lands, C.P.R., 955 First Street East, Calgary, Alberta. 30-6

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—IF YOU ARE thinking of moving to a warmer climate, there are unlimited opportunities for farmers in B.C. Our farm-selling organization reaches every part of this province, and in every district we can offer you small chicken ranches, fruit farms, dairy and mixed farms and cattle ranches. The Okanagan district, the Cariboo, Fraser Valley and Vancouver Island, also large tracts in Northern B.C. are carefully worked by our branch offices, and you can rely upon good service. Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe Street, Vancouver. Branch offices at Kelowna, Chilliwack, Cloverdale, Mission, Victoria. 20tf

300 ACRES, \$4,000, WITH HORSES, 10 CATTLE, crops, tools. \$1,500 gives possession splendid Michigan farm, including two horses, 10 cattle, hogs, poultry, wagons, machinery, tools, part growing crops; level productive fields, 75-cow pasture, valuable timber, markets nearby; variety fruit, 400 sugar maples; two-story house, good water, maple shade; two barns, 100-ft. cattle shed; owner's plans force sale; everything goes, quick-action price, \$4,000; only \$1,600 cash, balance easy terms. Details page 72, Strout's Big Illustrated Catalog Farm Bargains throughout many other states. Copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 1135 B.G., Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

OWNER RETIRING OFFERS 1,760 ACRES IN one block. Could be divided into two farms if necessary. Located on C.P.R. siding near three towns, churches and schools; 1,100 acres under cultivation, balance in pasture, all arable and fenced, never-failing; drilled well of pure water; two-story house, full basement, furnace heated; three barns to house 50 of stock; corral, granaries, blacksmith's shop. Property has \$30,000 crop. Inspection solicited. Alex. McDonald, Doddsland, Sask.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE—IMPROVED AND unimproved, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Write us for particulars stating size of farm, district and other requirements. Full information supplied without delay. In many cases a small cash payment and reasonable terms can be arranged. The Royal Trust Company 436 Main Street, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—320 ACRES, IN GOOD STATE cultivation, 80 summer-fallowed, eight portable granaries, one stationary frame house, stables, 10 horses, machinery for same, without crops, no commission. Jas. A. Jones, Carlyle, Sask. 32-2

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr. 31f

I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price. Morris M. Perkins Columbia, Missouri. 31-5

MUST SELL—240 ACRES EGAN FARM, THREE miles north Parry, Sask., \$15.50 acre; half cash or security, balance five years. R. B. Martin, Chilliwack, B.C. 32-2

BARGAIN—QUARTER-SECTION GOOD LAND, one mile from thriving town; fair buildings; well fenced; creek running through. For particulars, S. Gore, Evansburg, Alta.

200 ACRES, ONTARIO STOCK DISTRICT; excellent clay loam; large bank barn, other good buildings. Maple sugar bush. \$75 acre. R. L. McKinnon, Box 99, Guelph, Ont.

CHOICE HALF-SECTION, EXTRA WELL IM- proved, half-mile from Coronation, Alta. Price, \$50 per acre. Half cash, balance five years. For particulars write Box 241, Coronation, Alta. 33-4

SEED GRAIN

FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND BUSHELS FALL rye seed. For immediate shipment. \$2.50 per bushel. Paul Edwards, Shaunavon, Sask.

FOR SALE—FALL RYE, GOOD, CLEAN SEED, \$2.30 bushel, bags extra. Alymer Galloway, Fusilier, Sask. 33-2

PATENTS AND LEGAL

FETHERSTONAUGH & CO., THE OLD- established firm. Patents everywhere. Head Office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa Office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free. 38tf

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Canada. Phones, Main 4374-5-6. 15tf

CASE, EGERTON R., 10 ADELAIDE EAST, Toronto. Patents Canadian, foreign. Booklet free. 26tf

POULTRY SUPPLIES

POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS, ALU- minum, 90c. 100; celluloid colored spiral \$1.00 100; egg boxes, 15 eggs, \$2.40 doz.; 30 eggs, \$3.50 doz.; incubator thermometers, \$1.00. Everything for poultrymen. Beautiful catalog free. Brett Mfg. Co., Winnipeg. 49tf

LEGHORNS

200 HUNTINGTON FARM S.C. WHITE LEG- horn cockerels. Half-price to make room. \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. W. J. Pickard, Box 282, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 33-4

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION DEALERS

SHIP YOUR LIVESTOCK TO UNITED GRAIN Growers Limited, Livestock Department, St. Boniface, Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw, and thus be sure of getting every last cent of value together with any premiums that are going. If desired, all shipments can be fully insured. Write for particulars. Purchasing stockers, feeders and breeding heifers, giving personal attention and securing special and free freight rates and Government expense refund attended to for you. Any district wishing to develop co-operative livestock shipping can have the service of one of our organizers free of charge by writing our nearest office. United Grain Grower Limited, St. Boniface, Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw. 4tf

STAPLES & FERGUSON, COMMISSION DEAL- ers in horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man. All shipments carefully handled. Orders placed with us get special attention. Try us and be convinced. Weekly market letter sent you on request. 9tf

HONEY

PURE HONEY—WHITE (PRINCIPALLY CLO- ver and Basswood) 60 lb. crates only \$19.80 Amber (principally Dandelion or Buckwheat mixed with Clover) \$18.00. Put up in 5 lb., 10 lb. and 60 lb. tins. Liberal discounts on eight and sixteen-crate orders. Weir Bros., 60 Chester Ave., Toronto, Ont. 32tf

PETTIT'S GOOD CLOVER HONEY—WILL BE ready to ship in September. Get your order in early. The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ont. 32-6

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

CORDWOOD—IN CAR-LOAD LOTS. WRITE for prices, delivered, at your station. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.

SITUATIONS

EXPERIENCED GAS TRACTOR ENGINEER, holding first-class diploma, wants position for coming threshing season. Apply to Ralph Lanterman, Red Deer, Alta. Box 156.

UNATTACHED AMERICAN—CANADIAN farming experience. Good paying position acceptable on well-equipped grain or stock ranch. No milking. Box 37, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

TEACHER WANTED—SECOND-CLASS CERTI- ficate, Ladford, 1-16. State experience; salary expected. R. S. Rennie, Secretary, Binsearth, Man.

EARN MONEY AT HOME—WE WILL PAY \$15 to \$50 weekly for your spare time writing show cards. No canvassing. We instruct you and keep you supplied with steady work. Write Brennan Show Card System, 40 Currie Bldg., 269 College Street, Toronto. 33-2

Regina Fair

Continued from Page 35

Boy and girl competition. Sheep, male or female of 1919—1, Gordon Skinner; 2, Nelson Skinner; 3, H. J. Thompson; 4, Grace E. Thompson.

Swine

Berkshires. The Berkshires at Regina were a very fine aggregation and well the feature of the swine show. Exhibits were forward from Donald A. Robertson, Heward, Sask.; Regina Jail Farm; The Wright Farms, Drinkwater; University of Saskatchewan; and the Canada Land and Irrigation Co. The awards are as follows: Aged boar—1, Robertson; 2, Regina Jail Farm. Boar, one year and under two—1, Wright; 2, University of Saskatchewan; 3, Canada Land; 4, Robertson. Boar, six months and under 12—1, 4, Canada Land; 2, 3, Wright. Boar under six months—1, 2, Robertson; 3, 4, Canada Land; 5, Wright. Amateur class—1, 2, Robertson. Champion sow—Canada Land. Aged sow—1, 2, Wright; 3, 5, Canada Land; 4, Regina Jail Farm. Sow, one year and under two—1, 2, Wright; 3, 4, Canada Land; 5, Regina Jail Farm. Sow, six months and under 12—1, 4, Wright; 2, 3, Canada Land; 5, Regina Jail Farm. Sow under six months—1, 2, Canada Land; 3, 4, Robertson; 5, Wright. Amateur class—1, 2, Robertson. Champion sow—Wright. Boar and three sows, any age—1, Wright; 2, Canada Land; 3, Regina Jail Farm; 4, Robertson. Four pigs under six months, the get of one boar—1, Canada Land; 2, Robertson; 3, Wright. Four pigs under six months, the produce of one sow—1, Canada Land; 2, Robertson; 3, Wright.

Yorkshires. In Yorkshires, C. W. Thurston and Sons, North Regina, and H. Thomson, Regina, were the only competitors. Thurston secured the big majority of the first prize money, with the exception of the class for boar over six and under 12 months, and boar and three sows, any age, which went to Thompson. Thurston secured both championships.

In Poland-Chinas, F. H. Wieneke, of Stony Mountain, Manitoba, had everything his own way, with the exception of the aged class for boars and this championship, which went to the Canada Land and Irrigation Company.

In Duroc-Jerseys, E. Horne, of Grand Coulee, Sask., a new exhibitor, put up a very nice show and secured all the prize money.

Boys' and girls' competition. Pig, male or female, of 1919—1, P. K. Thurston; 2, W. D. Thurston. Special for best pig—1, P. K. Thurston.



Prince Albert Fair

Prince Albert held its annual fair from July 29 to 31, and it was in all respects a very successful show. While there were quite a number of local breeders exhibiting, it seemed that there might be quite an increase in this direction, considering the splendid livestock possibilities of northern Saskatchewan, and particularly in the wide territory of which Prince Albert forms the centre. Quite a number of well-known breeders of all departments of livestock, many of whom had attended several of the class A fairs, came on to Prince Albert, and the visitors to the fair had every opportunity of studying good stock of every description.

Horses

The pure bred horses were not a particularly large display. In the aged Clydesdale class, George Leask, of Marcellin, was first, with Don Elding; Prince Albert, second; J. M. Caswell, of Rosthern, third, and A. Hagen, of Kinistino, fourth. Three-year-olds—Geo. Leask. Two-year-olds—R. Gilmore. Yearlings—W. Johnston, Krydor. Brood mares—1, 2, 3, J. M. Caswell. Dry mares—W. Johnston. Three-year-old filly—Geo. Leask. Two-year-old—1, Johnston; 2,

Continued on Page 39

MACDONALD'S
PRINCE of WALES
CANADA'S FAVORITE CHEW
SINCE 1858



The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., August 12, 1920.
WHEAT—There has been no official announcement yet regarding the date when trading in futures will be resumed in this market. Prices have been stronger this week in the American markets. Today, Chicago December closed at \$2.41, and cash wheat is about 15 cents higher. Apparently there is a good export demand for both wheat and rye. Even the Argentine has been a buyer of American wheat this week, buying a couple of cargoes. They must have sold too much of their old crop, and will not have their new crop until December.

**Hitch Your Wagon, Tractor
and all Farm Implements
to
North Star Oil
& Refining Company
LIMITED
Products**

*"High as the
Stars in Quality"*

**William Penn
MOTOR OIL**

RED STAR GASOLINE

Five SUPREMACY Points

1. Power—"Caterpillar" 45 Tractor, though comparatively small in size, is big in power. It has a liberal surplus over its rated power, capacity actually exceeding that of many tractors larger in size and higher in power rating.

2. Economy—The "45" is exceptionally economical in fuel and oil consumption. Its big economy feature, however, is found in its lessened upkeep cost, "Caterpillar" high standards of construction reducing this item to the minimum.

3. Adaptability—The "45" is narrow, short and short-turning. It goes anywhere, regardless of ground or weather conditions. Its ease of handling and economy adapt it to the small jobs. Its power adapts it to the big jobs. Its long, wide track adapts it, besides, to scores of jobs no other tractor can handle.

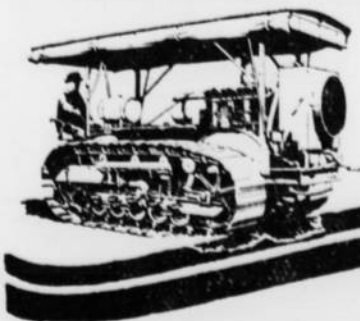
4. Long Life—Only by superior design and workmanship and the use of highest grade materials is it possible to build long life into a tractor. Holt standards make the "Caterpillar" 45 the longest lived tractor.

5. Service—"Caterpillar" 45 Tractor is built for service and backed by service. When you buy this tractor you buy more than a machine—you buy tractor performance.

Write for complete catalog on the "45," or the larger size—"Caterpillar" 75 Tractor.

Canadian Holt Company, Ltd.

**Calgary
Alberta.**



OATS—Buyers of cash oats have paid some fancy premiums this week. Offerings are so light that it has been difficult to fill a very small demand from our eastern provinces. Future prices have been a little higher, but all reports show heavy production of feed grains in both Canada and the United States, and on a supply and demand basis it would seem natural to expect lower price levels when the crop movement begins.

BARLEY—Continues to follow the action of other markets. There is no movement yet of new crop grain, consequently very little doing here.

FLAX—Business is very light and prices are comparatively steady. The government estimates of the Canadian crop indicate about 100 per cent. increase over last year.

RYE—Export demand has caused a big advance in prices in American markets, and our prices are following. A few cars of new crop have come in, and the prospects are for a big increase in the yield as compared with previous years.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	Aug. 9 to 14 inclusive	Week Year
	9 10 11 12 13 14	Aug. Ago
Oats—		
Oct. 83½ 84 84½ 85½ 84 82½ 83½ 85		
Dec. 78 78½ 79½ 79½ 78½ 76½ .. 81½		
Barley—		
Oct. 123½ 125 125 126 125½ 123½ 123 129½		
Dec. 115½ 116½ 117½ 117½ 115½ 115½ 117 123½		
Flax—		
Oct. 349 352½ 377 357½ 355½ 353½ 347 550½		
Dec.		

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING CASH PRICES

August 12, 1920.
 Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$2.85 to \$2.95; No. 1 northern, \$2.80 to \$2.90; No. 1 red, \$2.75; No. 2 dark northern, \$2.80 to \$2.90; No. 2 northern, \$2.75 to \$2.85; No. 2 red, \$2.70; No. 3 dark northern, \$2.75 to \$2.85; No. 3 northern, \$2.70 to \$2.80; No. 2 red, \$2.65. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$2.70; No. 1 hard, \$2.65. Durum—No. 1 amber, \$2.90 to \$3.00; No. 1, \$2.70 to \$2.85; No. 2 amber, \$2.85 to \$2.95; No. 2, \$2.65 to \$2.80; No. 3 amber, \$2.80 to \$2.90; No. 3, \$2.55 to \$2.75. Oats—No. 2 white, 74½c to 75½c; No. 3 white, 73½c to 74c; No. 4 white, 65½c to 71½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, \$1.05 to \$1.10; medium to good, 97c to \$1.04; lower grades, 88c to 96c. Rye—No. 2, \$2.08½ to \$2.09½. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$3.38 to \$3.40.

The Livestock Market

WINNIPEG

The Livestock Department, United Grain Growers Limited, report as follows:
 Receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards, for the week ending August 12, as follows:

Cattle, 7,596; sheep and lambs, 1,081; calves, 541; hogs, 2,184.

The run of half-finished, poor-quality cattle coming on this market has simply demoralized prices. Altogether too many unfinished cattle are coming and are selling at disappointing prices. Where it is possible to hold back thin cattle, we urge our customers to make a special effort to do so, as there can be no object in selling these thin cattle at low prices when they will gain weight during the next 60 days. If they must be shipped, disappointing prices will obtain. The market is fairly strong on well-finished stuff, the bulk of butcher steers selling from 9½ to 11½c; fat cows from 7½ to 9c; half fat and canner cows, 3 to 6c. Best fat heifers are selling from 8 to 9c. The medium to common grades of all classes of cattle are very slow sellers.

Select hogs have taken a sharp advance, selling today at 19½ to 21c, according to quality. Packers are cutting heavily on off grades, all sows being cut 5c, heavies 3c, and stags 8 to 12c.

The sheep market is showing some improvement on well-finished lambs, wethers and fat ewes. Thin ewes of any age are almost impossible to sell at any price. Do not ship them. Some people are under the false impression that a health certificate is not required for cattle shipments since the mange area has been abolished by the Dominion government. Be sure to bring health certificate the same as usual, as the regulation demanding health certificates on Canadian markets is imposed by the American authorities and cannot be removed without their consent. Never in the history of the trades was it more important that health certificates accompany all shipments.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Butcher Cattle	
Extra choice	grass-fed
steers	\$10.50 to \$12.00
Fair to good steers	9.00 to 10.00
Common steers	6.00 to 8.50
Choice fat cows	8.00 to 9.00
Medium to good	6.00 to 7.50
Canners and Cutters	3.50 to 5.00
Feeding cows	5.00 to 6.00
Stock heifers	5.00 to 6.00
Fat butcher bulls	6.50 to 7.50
Common to good	5.00 to 6.25
Fat oxen	7.00 to 8.00
Common oxen	5.00 to 6.50
Choice veal calves	10.00 to 12.00
Medium calves	7.00 to 9.50
Common calves	4.00 to 6.50

Stockers and Feeders	
Choice stockers and feeders	\$ 7.00 to \$ 8.50
Fair	5.00 to 6.75
Best milks and springers	75.00 to 90.00
Common	50.00 to 75.00

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, August 9th to August 14th, 1920, inclusive

Date	Wheat	Feed	OATS				BARLEY				FLAX				RYE
			2 CW	3 CW	Ex1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Ref.	Fd.	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW
August 9	171	97½	94½	94½	90½	88½	143½	133½	133½	111½	349	343	294	175	
10	171	99	96	96	92	90	145	135	113	113	352½	346½	297½		
11	171	99½	96½	96½	92½	90½	145	135	115	115	357	351	302	193	
12	171	104½	101½	96½	97½	94½	146	136	118	118	357½	351½	307½	197	
13	171	96	94	94	90	88	145½	136½	117½	117½	355½	349½	305½	198	
14	171	94½	92½	88½	86½	84½	143½	135	130½	130½	353	347	303½	197	
Week ago	171	96½	93½	92½	89½	87½	143	133½	110½	110½	347	341	292	175	
Year ago	182	90½	88½	88½	87½	86½	135	605	...	497½	145	

Hogs

Selects	\$19.75 to \$21.00
Heavies	16.75
Sows	14.75
Stags and boars	6.00 to 12.50
Fat lambs	10.00 to 12.00
Fat sheep	6.00 to 8.50
Unfinished sheep and lambs	not saleable.

CALGARY

The U.G.G. Livestock Department advise as follows: This week's—cattle, 2,611; hogs, 591; sheep, 1,065. Last week's—cattle, 2,919; hogs, 749; sheep, 902. Year ago—cattle, 3,879; hogs, 366; sheep, 513.

CATTLE—Receipts were only fair, but as there was little demand by the packers for satisfactory prices. Fat steers from \$1.00 to \$1.25 lower and choice fat cows about 75 cents lower. There was a certain demand for butcher cattle for southern shipments, but the bulk of the offerings are not good enough. We quote choice fat steers, \$9.00 to \$10, with few at the latter price. Medium butcher prices, \$8.50 to \$9.00; choice heavy fat cows and heifers, \$7.25 to \$7.50; medium cows of quality, \$6.50 to \$7.00, with a number of heavy rough cows carrying considerable flesh as low as \$4.50. Heavy stocker steers of quality from 900 pounds up made \$8.50 to \$9.25; light two-year-olds, \$7.75 to \$8.50, and yearling steers, \$7.00 to \$7.75. Stock cows and heifers are very slow and few moving, it taking good stuff to bring \$6.00 to \$6.25, with choice yearling heifers a shade stronger. Bulls held about steady at \$4.50 to \$5.75. Veal also was in demand at \$10.00 to \$10.50 for tops and \$7.00 to \$9.00 for plain calves. Top price on cattle a year ago, \$11.50.

HOGS—Receipts light, demand good, with practically all receipts selling at \$20.50. Top price on hogs a year ago, \$23.25.

SHEEP—Receipts light, market about steady, with an enquiry for choice fat lambs at \$11 to \$12, fat wethers \$9.00 to \$9.50 and fat ewes \$7.00 to \$8.00. Very little demand for thin stuff, and it is advisable to cull very close when shipping.

HIDES—Market unchanged. There was a considerable number of good stocker cattle on the market at what looks like reasonable prices; this especially refers to heifers and young cows. After harvest there will no doubt be a better demand and competition on this stuff will be keener, and any prospective purchasers of stock cattle could place their orders now to advantage.

MOOSE JAW YARDS

Livestock Receipts and Disposition, month of July, 1920

RECEIPTS				
	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Alberta	87	87	326	—
Saskatchewan	1,049	94	2,268	403
Driven in	62	10	338	—
Total received	1,198	191	2,923	403
Held over from June	177	—	—	—
Total	1,375	191	2,932	403

DISPOSITION				
	Butcher Stocker	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Alberta	—	51	219	—
Manitoba	168	—	44	—
Saskatchewan	24	172	63	—
Driven out	—	69	83	16
Local abattoirs	767	—	2,523	347
Held over	315	—	—	40
Totals	1,274	292	2,932	403

The above figures do not include transit stock on through billing.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Winnipeg—Unchanged.

SASKATOON—Dealers paying country shippers 47½-50c delivered, loss off; jobbing, 52c; retail, 55-60c; receipts very light; quality poor.

REGINA AND MOOSE JAW—No report.

EDMONTON—Market strong. Eggs, wholesale, 52-57c delivered. Jobbing extras, 59c; ones, 55c; twos, 48½c. Poultry receipts increasing. Wholesale fowl, 20-23c; springers, 28-30c; roosters, 16-18c.

CALGARY—Market strong, price increase to 51-53c. Wholesale jobbing very quiet. Dealers' supply somewhat short. Poultry unchanged.

Prince Albert Fair

Continued from Page

Caswell, Foals—1, 2, 3, Caswell, Mare and two of her progeny—1, 2, Caswell, Champion stallion—Geo. Leask, Champion mare—J. M. Caswell.

In Percherons, Wm. Leask, Marcelin, showed Masterman, a very fair stamp of a horse, with a good top and strong foundation. W. Johnston, of Krydor, won the dry mare class, and the three-year-old and two-year-old filly classes. The champion stallion went to Leask and the champion mare to Johnston, with Lady Patriot. In shires, Tom Rawlinson, of Innisfail, Alta., had all the prize money. The sweepstakes for best stallion, any breed, was awarded to Leask's Masterman, while Tom Rawlinson secured the female sweepstakes with Conlee Princess.

Beef Cattle

In the Shorthorns, the chief exhibitors were: W. C. Short, Edmonton; the Southview Stock Farm, Prince Albert; T. W. Waterhouse and J. R. Waterhouse, Parkside; Mrs. M. Young, Prince Albert; and R. Gilmore, Prince Albert. Short was first in aged bulls, with Meadow Lawn Diamond, by Escana Ringleader, by Right Sort, a smooth, well-fleshed individual, carrying lots of substance and a particularly good head. Second place went to Southview Stock Farms, on Marr's Avon 2nd, which showed a little down in flesh and not in the bloom in which we have been accustomed to see this bull. Waterhouse had a nice entry in the two-year-olds. Short was first in junior yearlings, with Mrs. Young second. Waterhouse was first and second in senior calves, with Short third. In junior calves the Southview Stock Farm was first, Waterhouse second and third, and Short fourth. The championship in bulls went to Short, with the junior championship to the Southview Stock Farms. In aged cows, Short was first, with Diamond Maid 29th. T. W. Waterhouse secured the ribbon in the two-year-olds, with Southview Clementina, a smooth, deep, quality heifer. J. R. Waterhouse had first in senior heifer calves, with Rhodesia Victoria 1st. Short got the junior yearlings and the junior calf, and the Southview Farms the senior calf classes. Short won the open, junior and grand championships in females.

In the Herefords, W. S. Cupar was the only exhibitor, securing all the prize money, while his herd of particularly well bred animals attracted a lot of attention. In Angus, S. C. Pritchard, of Camrose, Alta., and W. C. and R. E. Gabrielson, Rosthern, were the only exhibitors. Pritchard had



Kinmel Diadem

Winner in junior yearling class at both Calgary and Edmonton. Owned by T. B. Ralphs.

all the first money in the male classes, and also in the female, with the exception of the senior calf class, which went to Gabrielson. All the championships went to Pritchard, as well as all the group prizes.

Builders of the Mutual

"In no one thing has the Mutual of Canada been more blessed than in having its destinies directed by men whose single-mindedness and honesty of purpose have never been excelled."—Hume Cronyn, M.P.

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Among those men whose efforts helped in the building of the Mutual was the late William Hendry, who joined the company in 1870. With him were associated others of like energy and consecration who gave the Company its noble traditions which are being followed to-day.

The Mutual Life of Canada
Waterloo-Ontario

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Dairy Cattle

In Ayreshires, J. C. Alston, Prince Albert; W. H. Mortson, Fairlight; and C. Munson, Prince Albert; were the three exhibitors. Mortson won the aged class and Alston the two-year-olds. Mortson got the junior yearling and senior calf classes, and Munson the junior calf class. Alston won the senior championship and Munson the junior and grand championship in bulls. Munson won first and third in the class for aged cow. Mortson had the balance of the prize money, championship and group prizes.

In Holsteins, the aged bull class was won by P. Collee, Northside, with Geo. Beving-



Willow Springs Gay Lad 27th

Well up on the prize list at all big fairs and a reserve champion at Regina. Frank Collicutt, Crossfield.

ton, of Winterburn, Alta., second and fourth, and the Hawkins Dairy Co., Prince Albert, third. Wm. Gilbert, Stony Plain, Alta., got well into the prize money in the younger classes. Collee won the grand championship in bulls, the junior going to Gilbert. Bevington won the aged cow class and was well up in the other female classes, with J. M. Caswell, Rosthern, and Gilbert, following up. Bevington won all the female championships and group prizes, with the exception of the breeder's herd, which went to Gilbert.

In Jerseys, W. J. Williamson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta., had his good herd forward and had the big majority of the prize money. J. M. McLean, of Clarkboro, however, won the aged bull class.

The horses were judged by P. F. Bredt, Francis, and the beef cattle by Messrs. Bredt and Ross, of the Department of Agriculture, Regina. Sheep and swine, which were judged by Steve Tomecko, Lipton, were an interesting show, classes being large and competition keen.

Agricultural Appointments

Prof. John Braeken's successor, as head of the department of field husbandry, at the University of Saskatchewan, is Prof. Manley Champlin, M.S. He comes from North Dakota, where he has won a splendid reputation as an agronomist. It is understood that his appointment was recommended by Prof. Braeken.

Roy Hansen, B.Sc., a soil expert from Illinois, has been appointed professor of soils at Saskatoon.

J. Macgregor Smith, formerly connected with the department of agricultural engineering at the University of Saskatchewan, has been appointed head professor of agricultural engineering at the University of Edmonton. Professor Smith is now in the United States attending summer tractor schools. On his return this fall he will immediately take up his new duties. He is a graduate of the Manitoba Agricultural College.

E. S. Hopkins, who has been conducting soil investigation work in Alberta, becomes Dominion field husbandman for the experimental farms system. His special work will be to supervise the work in crops and soil management throughout the system.

L. J. Smith, professor of agricultural engineering at the Manitoba Agricultural College, has resigned to take up similar work at the Agricultural College in Oregon. Professor Smith has been connected with the M.A.C. for about ten years.

Lawson Shanks B.S.A., a graduate of the Manitoba Agricultural College, who has been lecturer in farm engineering since his return from overseas, becomes head of the department in succession to Prof. Smith.

F. H. Reed, assistant superintendent of the Brandon Experimental Farm, goes to Lacombe as superintendent, in succession to G. H. Hutton, who resigned about 18 months ago to go to the natural resources department of the C.P.R. Mr. Reed, who came originally from Ontario, has been in Western Canada almost continuously since graduation from the Ontario Agricultural College in 1907.



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AND HOW

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